Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,093. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, MARCH 25. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

On Wednesday will be presented for the 2d time,
The Manuscript Comedy, called the
CONFESSION,
Written by a Member of the Faculty of Advocates.
To which will be added,
The Musical Farce of the
PADLOCK.
Leorona, by - Miss F. KEMBLE,
Being her first appearance in that character.

☞ A New Pantomime is preparing, under the direction of Sig. Martinelli, and will soon be brought forward.

ON SALE,
ORANGES, LEMONS, AND FIGS,

JUST ARRIVED by the Courier, Captain Nordback, from Lisbon, of good quality. THOMAS ALLAN & Co.
Leith, 23d March, 1799.

CHINA ORANGES.

JUST ARRIVED in the Courier, from Lisbon, One Hundred and Seventy Chests, and Thirty Boxes China Oranges, to be sold by Charles Cowan, and Co. Leith; who have also for sale, French Plumbs in boxes, and a few tons Cheshire Cheeses, to be sold on reasonable terms.
Leith, 23d March, 1799.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

J. AND G. BERTRAM, Leith, have a PARCEL for Sale, and as the quantity is small, dealers are requested to apply soon. Leith, March 25. 1799.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

FOUR TONS IRISH BUTTER, of capital quality, in Small Casks. Also a few Casks suitable for baker's use. Apply to George Sim, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith; who has also on hand a few tons Cheshire and Suffolk CHEESES, which will be Sold very reasonable.

SALTED BEEF, PORK, &c. ON SALE,
For Home Consumption and Exportation.
To be Sold by Auction at Leith, on Tuesday the 26th March, 1799, at 12 o'clock noon,

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY BARRELS OX CARGO BEEF, of the first quality, and well cured for home consumption or ships use, and in such lots as purchasers may incline. And for exportation, Fifty Seven Barrels and Eighteen Tierces Best OX CARGO BEEF; Thirty Barrels Best MESS PORK, and a quantity of Westphalia Hams and Smoked Beef.

For further particulars apply to William Grinly, broker in Leith. Leith, 28th March, 1799.

FLAX, RICE, AND CHEESE, CONSIGNED.
To be Sold by public Sale, at the Warehouse of James Pillans and Co. Leith, on Friday the 29th curt. at 12 o'clock noon,

FORTY-ONE Matts of WHITE FLAX from Germany.
36 Barrels—and
5 Tierces of CAROLINA RICE (cleaned) and
About 300 DUTCH CHEESES of excellent quality.
To be seen on the morning of the day of sale.
Leith, 21st March 1799.

SEEDS ON SALE.

BEGBIE and MYLNE, Timber Bush, Leith, have got to hand their Annual Choice Collection of all the different kinds of SEEDS as under, which they offer to their Friends and the Public, on terms well deserving their attention, viz.
English and Dutch Red Cloverseed, of all qualities
White and Yellow Do. Do.
Rile Grass and Rye Grass Seed
Dutch and Angus-shire Oats for seed.
Also about 100 quarters of Seed Tares of a nice quality, which they are selling on very moderate terms.
A considerable allowance will be given to purchasers who are to sell any of the above articles over again.
Apply as above. Leith, March 1799.

FLAX, COTTON & WOOL MACHINERY.

JOHN NEALSON, Machine Maker, informs his Friends and the Public, that on the 23d ult. he commenced business for himself, in the premisses lately occupied by Collier and Nealson, in John Street, and solicits their favour and patronage. From his long and extensive practice in making Machinery, particularly in the Flax line, those who are pleased to favour him with their orders, may depend on having them executed on the newest and most approved principles.

Orders addressed to him will be punctually attended to.
Glasgow, March 19. 1799.

☞ To LET, an Apartment suitable for six Mule Jennies, of 144 or 180 spindles each.

NOTICE
To the Creditors and Debtors of COLLIER & NEALSON, late Machine Makers in Glasgow.

THE affairs of the said Concern having, upon the 23d ult. been brought to a final close, and the Machinery and Effects which belonged to them sold to John Nealson, one of the Partners—INTIMATION is hereby given to those who may have claims against the said Concern, to lodge the same, attested by the said John Nealson, with Mr Robert Lindsay, merchant, one of the Trustees, to whom the said Concern made over their estate and effects for behoof of their Creditors, on or before 1st May next, in order to receive payment of the amount of their debts.

And it is requested, that those who may be owing and indebted to the Concern, will make immediate payment to Mr Lindsay, who has power to receive and discharge their debts.
Glasgow, March 19. 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
Wholesale and Retail,
At and below Prime Cost, for Ready Money only,
On Wednesday the 27th March current, and following lawful days, until all is sold off, in the Shop No. 47. South Bridge, possessed by George and John Taylors,

A Large, Elegant, and Exteusive Assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and STAFFORDSHIRE STONE WARE, being the whole remaining Stock on hand belonging to Mess. Taylors, at said shop, consisting of complete Table and Desert Services, with plain and different coloured borders; Plates and Dishes, Mugs, Basons, Salopiam China Cups and Saucers, Fruit Baskets, Cut Glass, Pearl white, composition Mugs and Jugs, with a variety of other articles of China, Glass, and Stone Ware.

The goods are all fashionable, and in complete order, and will positively be all sold off, so great bargains may be expected; and therefore this sale will be found very worthy of attention.

The SHELVES in the shop and appurtenances are also to be disposed of.

N. B. The SALE to be from ten to three, and from four to eight o'clock every lawful day.

HOUSE IN GEORGE'S SQUARE.
To be Sold by private bargain, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT HOUSE, lately possessed by the deceased Mrs Pringle of Bowland. consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, three bed-rooms and kitchen on the first floor, and several apartments in the attic storey.

A Stable and Hay Loft adjoining are also to be disposed of with the house, and there is a Cistern in the back area common to the premisses, and the house below supplied by a leader from the town pipe.

If the house is not sold before the 1st of April, it will be Let for the ensuing year.

For particulars apply to Mess. Gibson and Oliphant, W. S. Merchant Street

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LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE TO BE SOLD.
To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 24th of April next, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon,

THE LANDS of MURRAYSHAUGH, lying in the parish of Trinity Gask, as presently possessed by Ninian Flockhart. For particulars apply to William Dallas, W. S.

LINTSEED.
NOTICE TO DEALERS AND BUYERS.
Trustees Office, Edinburgh, 22d March 1799.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, think it proper to give this public notice to the Dealers in Lintseed, that if they IMPORT, or sell, or expose to sale, any Lintseed that is bad, damnified, or not thoroughly cleaned, or shall mix Lintseed of a former year, with what is imported in a subsequent year, or shall mix different parcels of Lintseed together, or if they shall sell it under a false denomination, either as to its age, or the country where it grew; all such seed, or the price thereof, is liable by the law to be forfeited, besides that the proprietor, or vender, is also liable in a penalty, not exceeding three pounds per hogshead.

It will also be observed, that the law enacts, that every person who shall sell and deliver to any buyer 10 pecks, or any larger quantity of Lintseed, without delivering along with it a certificate, subscribed by him, the seller expressing "the "quantity and price of the seed, and particularly the port "from whence the same was imported, the name of the coun-"try where it grew, and the year of its growth;" such person is liable, for this omission alone, to forfeit a sum not exceeding Five Pounds, nor less than Fifty Shillings Sterling, for every hogshead of such Seed, and so proportionably for a less quantity. The intention of requiring a certificate in these terms to be delivered is, that if the seller should have been guilty of a fraud, (such as selling seed of a different growth or age from what is expressed in the certificate) he may thereby be the more easily convicted. No buyer, therefore, should accept of Lintseed without receiving a certificate in the aforesaid terms, subscribed by the seller.

The trustees also consider it to be proper to acquaint the buyers of Lintseed, that the only Foreign Seed which, from experience, can be recommended for sowing in this country is the Dutch, Riga, and the Philadelphia Seed, and that which is produced northward of Philadelphia.

And whereas it has been found that bad Lintseed, imported for crushing into oil, has often, nevertheless, been sold as sowing seed, to the prejudice of the public, as well as of the flax-grower, who thus loses the seed, his labour, his rent, and his crop; it thus becomes necessary, either strictly to enforce the law, which prohibits the *importation* of all bad Lintseed, for whatever purpose intended; or, to subject the importation of seed intended for crushing, to such a regulation as may guard the public against the fraud before stated—Therefore the Trustees aforesaid, require, that every Importer of Lintseed for crushing, shall, as in the case of sowing seed receiving damage at sea, Immediately on landing the same, give notice in writing, to their Secretary, of the precise quantity, accompanied by an offer of a sufficient cautioner, who is without delay to grant a bond along with him, obliging themselves that the seed shall be applied to that purpose only, and that they shall within a limited time produce satisfactory documents to shew that it has been so applied, under a penalty of 5l. per hogshead.—And if any seed of this description is found by any of the Trustees' officers, without security having previously been found or offered as above, the seed shall be seized, and such offer though then made, will not be at all regarded, but the officer shall sue in the proper Court for forfeiture of the seed, &c. agreeably to the statutes 13th Geo. 1st. cap. 26, and 24th Geo. 2d cap. 31.

By order of the Trustees,
ROBT. & WM. ARBUTHNOT, Secretaries.

HORSES STOLEN.
On the night of Sunday the 17th curt. there was stolen from stable of Mr James Badenach, Minister of Kingoldrum, in the county of Forfar,

A LARGE BLACK HORSE, rising seven years old, about 15½ hands high, of a long and clean make, a cut mane, and a bushy switch tail, with several white hairs in it; his back is a little sore with the cart saddle, has a white spot in his forehead, his near fore foot, and his oft hinder foot are also white, and there is a large white spot under his belly.

On the same night, also, There was stolen from the stable of Charles Mitchell, in Kingoldrum, A LIGHT BROWN HORSE, rising seven years old, of a long make, light in the belly, with a large spot in his forehead, his mane hanging loose on both sides of his neck, and a large switch tail.

On the same night, also, There was stolen from John Rait, in Kinclune, in same parish, A LARGE BLUE HORSE, which was carried away with the above. If horses of the above description, or either of them, are discovered, or offered to sale, it is desired, that they and the persons offering them to sale may be secured, and information thereof given to the said Mr Badenach, by Kerriemuir, or to James Stormonth, writer, St James's Square Edinburgh, when all expences shall be thankfully paid.

TO SELL BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,
OR TO LET FOR ONE YEAR,

THE well known beautiful VILLA of MARIONVILLE, half a mile from Edinburgh, one mile from Leith, in every respect fitted up for the accommodation of a genteel family, with about five acres of Ground inclosed, Coach-house and Stables, &c. Entry immediately.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr Thomas Grindlay, Leith, or Mr H. Tod, upholsterer, Edinburgh. To be seen Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between twelve and two o'clock.

PROPERTY NEAR EDINBURGH, to be SOLD or LET
To be Sold, by private bargain, or Let for three years,

THE PROPERTY at DALRY, which belonged to the late Mr John Mawer, nurseryman, including a large and substantial DWELLING HOUSE, with Commodious Offices, Hot Houses of great extent, a Capital Green House, and 6½ acres of land.

As the late Mr Mawer (whose professional abilities, and taste for laying out ground, are well known) spared no pains or expence in the improvement of this property, and in adapting it to the purposes of his profession, hardly any subject of the same extent can appear in the market more deserving the attention of a private gentleman who wishes for an agreeable place of residence, or of a gardener or nurseryman, who is desirous of conducting his business upon an extensive scale.

The DWELLING HOUSE, which consists of three flats or stairs besides garrets, may easily be divided, so as to afford summer quarters for several families. And the premisses are of easy access, being within half an hours walk from Edinburgh, either through Fountain-bridge or by Whitehouse Toll.

The same will be shown by John Brown, the overseer, upon the spot; and proposals may be made to Mr Daniel Stewart, Windmill Street, Edinburgh, or to Charles Bremner, writer to the signet, who will shew the title-deeds.

N. B.—*The exposer is willing to sell the dwelling-house and ground by themselves; and to dispose of the hot-house and green-house, frames, &c. separately.*

SALE OF HOUSES, &c.
In Dumfries and Stranraer.
To be Sold, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 15th May, 1799, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to Mr Ross of Balsarroch, in Lots:

Lot I.

One sixth part of the Lands called SEVEN ACRES, lying in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dumfries, and of that large tenement of Houses and Garden, in the Kirkgate of Dumfries, all which belonged to the deceased Robert Corsan, Esq. of Meiklenox. The lands are divided into different inclosures. They are beautifully situated upon the banks of the Nith, within a few minutes walk of the town. The garden adjoining to the house is large, and may be feued out to great advantage for building upon.—This lot will be put up at 150l.

Lot II.

The SUPERIORITY of the Piece of Ground and Houses in the burgh of Stranraer, belonging to the heirs of John M'Kenzie, Hugh Aiken, Mr John Agnew, surgeon, John Kennedy, and Miss Elizabeth M'Couts, with a feu-duty of 3s. 4d. arising therefrom.—To be put up at 43l.

For further particulars application may be made to Thomas Adair, clerk to the signet.

WANTED TO BORROW,
Now or at Whitsunday next,

TWO Sums of L. 6000 and L. 3000, upon the most unexceptionable Heritable security.

For particulars apply to H. S. Mercer, writer to the signet, No. 17. South Frederick Street.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED,

FOR the Town and Parish of BORROWSTOUNNESS, who must be qualified to teach English on the most approved plan, the French, Latin, and Greek Languages, also, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, Geography, and the Practical parts of Mathematics. A master of good moral and religious principles, and of ability, may expect a well attended school. There is a salary of 200 merks per annum from the Duke of Hamilton, annexed to the office, and the incumbent has been hitherto in use to enjoy the emoluments of Session Clerk. It is meant to adopt the plan of a comparative trial, and those who intend to be Candidates, will make application without delay, by letter in their own hand-writing, to Mr Andrew Cowan, merchant in Borrowstounness, Convener of the Committee for management of the business, stating their respective qualifications, time of life, also where, and in what capacity they have been hitherto employed. Such as have any views towards the Church need not apply, and the school must be opened not later than at the term of Whitsunday next.

N. B.—*The Committee may see it right to wave a comparative trial, if a Candidate comes forward, with ample recommendations for character and ability.*

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY.
FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS, AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.
Established 1792. No. 429, Strand—London.
Robert Ladbroke, Esq. Chairman.
William Morland, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman.
R. Skelton, Secretary.

Mr Pitt, in the late discussion on the Income Bill, recommended to Parliament, which its wisdom thought proper to adopt,

Clause the 5th, in General Deduction from Income.

"Persons who have made or *shall make* insurance on their re-"spective lives, or on the lives of their respective wives, shall be "at liberty, in addition to any other deductions, to deduct the a-"mount of the Premium of such Insurance for the current "year."

The attention of the Legislature to the prudent arrangement of every man anxious to provide for his wife, children, and dependents, renders it unnecessary to detail the advantages resulting from Life Insurance, as a measure of propriety. The Society have only to refer to their Printed Proposals for the terms and conditions, which may be had gratis.

This Society do not charge any addition of Premium for persons in a Volunteer Corps and Associations, nor even in the Militia, provided their military services are confined to Great Britain.

THIS Society, finding that the business of their institution has extended itself very considerably, have been able to make a great diminution in their Premiums upon Lives, &c. which are now rated as in the short sketch annexed.

For the convenience of the Public, they have appointed as their Agents
ROBERT ALLAN & SON, *EDINBURGH.*
JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Merchant, *GLASGOW.*
PETER HUNTER, Esq. Attorney at Law, *DURHAM.*
Mr THOMAS PATTEN, Merchant, *NEWCASTLE.*
Mess. CHRISTOPHER & JAMETT, *STOCKTON.*
Mr JOHN WARE, Printer, *WHITEHAVEN.*

Of whom every information may be had, either for Insurances or Annuities, and by whom Annuities will be paid, and printed proposals given out gratis.

Premiums for insuring 100l. on the life of a healthy person, within the limits of Europe, but not upon the seas:

Age.	One Year. L.	s.	d.	Seven Years. L.	s.	d.	Life. L.	s.	d.	
8	0	18	8	1	2	6	1	19	6	
16	1	0	1	1	5	10	2	1	8	
20	1	8	7	1	10	11	2	5	9	
30	1	14	11	1	16	8	2	16	0	per cent.
40	2	2	8	2	6	7	3	11	3	per ann.
50	2	17	10	3	3	8	4	14	6	
60	4	2	0	4	11	6	6	13	8	
67	5	10	9	6	11	5	9	0	8	

Thus, a person of the age of 20, by an annual payment of 22l. 17s. 6d. or 2l. 5s. 9d. per cent. during the continuance of his life, may secure, at his death, 1000l. to his widow, children, or any one he pleases.

THE ONLY GENUINE PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY, INVENTED BY SIR JOHN HILL, M. D.
Now faithfully prepared from the MS. Recipes in the possession of the Hon. Lady Hill, and Sold wholesale and retail only, by B. Shaw, 74, High Street, Borough, London, (burnt out of 385, Strand) at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, or Bottles containing eight small ones at a Guinea each. None genuine unless signed H. Hill and B. Shaw.

THE LINNÆUS of BRITAIN recommends this Excellent Preparation, as the most salutary and effectual remedy for all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, Congealed Phlegm, Acrimony in the Fluids and Obstructions in the Glands, are gently and safely discharged by easy expectoration; Wheezings and Uneasiness in Breathing are speedily removed by a few doses. It takes off the Irritation, opens the Thoratic Ducts, and heals the Soreness of the Breast and Lungs. Thirty years experience has confirmed the recommendation, in the immediate relief and gradual cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS

It is the greatest preserver of the Lungs ever discovered, and contains all the healing, softening, and soothing, qualities of that salubrious extract of flowers called Honey, and the richest balsams of the Eastern World. It is as restorative as Asses Milk, and never disagrees with the stomach. A Common Cold yields to its benign influence in a few hours; and, when resorted to before the complaint is far advanced, all danger of Consumption is certainly prevented.

Caution.—As the severest human laws are unequal to the prevention of fraud, by coining and forgery, so the value of this Medicine have induced base and avaricious men to vend counterfeit preparations of it—preparations not merely devoid of all efficacy, but also containing a large portion of that deleterious drug, Opium. And it is not long since the wife of the Rev. Robert Fowler, of Peterborough, had nearly fallen a sacrifice to a spurious Balsam of Honey, sold by a chymist and druggist in London It is necessary, therefore, to repeat. that the genuine are signed on the label, H. Hill, and the direction signed B. Shaw —without which it is a counterfeit.

Sold in retail by Mr R. SCOTT, South Bridge, Edinburgh; A. M'Donald, Glasgow; and one Vender in every town.

By Royal Authority—*Walter's*
IMPROVED ESSENCE OF MUSTARD
A most Safe and Effectual Remedy for the
Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Numbness, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, &c.

The great demand which there is for this most excellent Medicine, and the approbation it has met with from Medical Gentlemen, are the best proofs of its vast utility; and as the season of the year is at hand when the generality of the above complaints are the most prevalent, Mr Walter cannot render a greater service to the public, than to give his medicine the greatest publicity, and earnestly to recommend it to the notice of every family. The use of it will assuredly prevent those disagreeable and painful complaints, Chilblains and Chapped-hands. If Chilblains are formed, the patient is sure to find in the use of this medicine, according to the directions given, an infallible remedy. This Medicine is so prepared as not to cause the least irritation of the skin, so that a child may use it.

Prepared by authority by T. Benison, Chemist, No. 23, Aldersgate-Street, at 2s. 9d. each box and bottle, in the fluid and in pills, with printed directions. Double bottles at 5s.; and for the benefit of the poor, small bottles at 1s. 1½d.; and sold by

J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, Edinburgh.

Mess. A. M'Donald & J. Murdoch, Glasgow
J. Wyllie, Dumfries
R. Barry, Paisly
J. Whitelaw, Greenock
J. Wilson, Ayr
J. Ross, jun. Perth

Mess. J Swapp, Dundee
J. Palmer, Kelso
T. Wright, Stirling
P. Craigie, Montrose
J. Chalmers, Aberdeen
D. M'Pherson, Inverness.

*** Be careful to ask for *Walter's Essence of Mustard*

NEW TEAS.

SHEPPARD, South Bridge Street, is now receiving the Teas he bought at last sale when in London; he took the greatest care to buy those only that are POWERFUL, STRONG, and of the HIGHEST FLAVOUR, and that draw well.

To be sold at the following *low prices for* Ready Money only:
Bohea 2s. 6d. to 3s. Congou Leaf 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. [illegible]
Fine Congou 4s. to 4s. 6d. to Superfine 5s.
Fine Souchong 5s. to 5s. 6d. to Superfine Pekoe Flavour 6s.
Fine Bloom Tea 5s. Superfine 6s. Fine Hyson 6s. to 7s.
Superior Hyson Green 8s. to 9s. Cowslip flavour.
Superior Cochineal Gun Powder Tea 10s. Finest 12s.
A few beautiful Painted Pots of Tea, that contain from 10 to 12 lb. each.

Roasted and Raw COFFEE, Patent COCOA and CHOCOLATE, plain Chocolate, with Roasted Cocoa and Nut Shell—Fresh SPICERIES and GROCERIES—Best Cassia Cinnamon 4s 6d. Common 2s. 6d. per pound.

Double and Single Refined SUGAR, with Lump and Raw Sugars at Cost to Tea Customers.

*** Dealers supplied on the lowest terms possible.

VOGRIE GRASS PARKS,

LYING ten miles south of Edinburgh, and twelve miles west of Haddington, are to be Let till the 1st January next, by public roup, on Monday the 1st day of April next.

They contain from three or four hundred Scots acres, and are divided into inclosures, containing from three to thirty acres. The Grass is mostly old, and the Parks are remarkably well watered, fenced and sheltered.

The roup to begin at Ford, which lies on the Blackshiels road, at eleven o'clock.

TO BE SOLD by Private Bargain,

A HOUSE, CHAISEHOUSE, and OFFICES, with 26 acres of GROUND, well inclosed and covered by belts of Planting.

In the above is included a large Garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and small fruit of every kind, and a Hothouse filled with peach trees and vines. The house is modern and convenient, and fit to accommodate a genteel family, and the subject pleasantly situated on the banks of a fine river. Entry at Whitsunday.

ALSO,

A SUBSET for 192 years, of the Whole Water of a Large River, on a fall of 14 or 24 feet, with more or less ground on the banks adjoining, as may be agreeable to the sub-tenant.

ALSO,

A LEASE for the same number of years of TWO PARKS —the one of 15 and the other of 20 acres, that would afford beautiful situations for two Country Villas.

ALSO,

A LEASE for the same number of years, of sundry SPOTS of GROUND for houses and gardens, pleasantly situated on both sides of a public road, and on the banks of a river. The tenants to have a right to stones and sand for any buildings on said lands.

These subjects are situated in Mid Lothian, from 4 to 9 miles distance from Edinburgh, and a flourishing school is already established, and some houses built on the last mentioned grounds.

For particulars enquire of Mr Allan at the Sun Fire Office.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.
To be Let for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next (1799),

THE FARM of RACHELFIELD, containing about 330 English acres, all enclosed and subdivided into nine Inclosures, most of them sheltered with belts of planting, lying on the west side of Mellerstain, in the parish of Earlstoun and county of Berwick.

There is a commodious dwelling-house and suitable office-houses on the premisses, built about ten years ago, and a command of water within forty yards of the onstead, which might be made to drive a Threshing Machine. If an object to a tenant, 45 acres in two inclosures would be added to the Farm at Whitsunday 1800.

Proposals in writing, to be given in to George Baillie, Esq. of Jerriswood, the proprietor; or to Henry Swan, at Kelso, his factor, on or before the 20th of April next, when the farm will be let. The present tenant will shew the farm.

☞ Mellerstain Mills are now let.

LINK-HOUSE FARM,
Parish of Dunbar, East Lothian.

THE FARM to be Let for such a number of years as may be agreed on—the entry to the house at Whitsunday 1799, and to the arable and pasture lands at the separation of the crop from the ground, 1799.

The farm contains 360 acres of arable and pasture lands, which have got a great quantity of dung, from the camps that have been upon them for these some years. They lie along the sea coast, where plenty of sea weed can be got—dung from Dunbar, and lime within two or three miles.

As to local situation few farms are equal to it, it is very much adapted to turnip husbandry. There is a very convenient farm yard, surrounded with suitable offices, and a new farm house.

This farm contains also a rabbit warren, of considerable value.

Offers in writing to be given in to Robert Suttie, Esq. St John Street, or to the proprietor at Ninewar, Dunbar, and such offers shall be kept secret, if desired.

ESTATE OF CRAILING—ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

THIS Well-known, Valuable, and Compact ESTATE will be exposed to Sale by public roup, (unless previously disposed of by private bargain) in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 25th day of November, at six o'clock afternoon; if not then sold, it will afterwards be put up in lots. The present rent is L. 2127 : 3s. One of the principal farms is now out of lease, and two more will be so in 1800, on which a considerable rise of rent may undoubtedly be expected. The Estate consists of 2196 acres, and there is a very considerable quantity of valuable and thriving wood of various kinds, some of which, particularly near the house, is very old and large.—The lands hold of the Crown, and are of sufficient valuation to afford twelve freehold qualifications; and being situated within three miles of Jedburgh and six of Kelso, possess great convenience of markets, &c. &c. The great post-roads from Kelso to Jedburgh and Hawick, run through the middle of the lands. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser.——For further particulars applications may be made to the proprietor at Crailing House, by Jedburgh, or to Robert Trotter, Esq. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, in whose hands the title-deeds, rental, plan, and measurements may be seen. The gardener at Crailing House will show the lands and boundaries.

LEVEN BLEACHFIELD.

ARCHIBALD HOWDEN, for the Leven Bleaching Company, bleaches Yarns on the most approved system and current prices.

—LINENS—

All plain Linen, yard wide or under, weaved in an

800 reed, and under	2 d.	Diapers, Long Lawns, and Cambrics	3 d.
900 -	2½d.	Damasks	4 d.
1000 and 1100 -	3 d.	Tweels	3½d.
1200 and 1300 -	3½d.	All above yard wide in proportion.	
1400 and 1500 -	4 d.		
1600 and all above	4½d.		

Cloth for this Field is taken in by
Robert Kerr, haberdasher, South Bridge, No. 2. }
Robert Knox, grocer, south end of Potter-row, } Edinburgh.
Jo. Disher, merchant, Castle Street, New Town, }

Ninian Cunningham, weaver, and George Gibson, merchant, Leith; Mrs Robertson, Crail; John Caithness, merchant, Anstruther; John Gray, candlemaker, Pittenweem; Andrew Mackie, merchant, St Monance; William Bruce, weaver, Ely; David Wilkie, weaver, Dysart; John Fourd, bookseller, Kirkcaldy; Thomas Heigh, weaver, Kinghorn; David Knox, merchant, Burntisland; John Mackenzie, merchant, and John Bird, merchant, Berwick; Robert Laing, weaver, Kilconquhar; Robert Wallace, weaver, Ceres; George Oliphant, weaver, King's Barns; and at the Field, by Archibald Howden—at all which places receipts will be given.

DUBLIN—March 15.

LORD TOWNSHEND's BIRTH-DAY.

The celebration of Lord TOWNSHEND's Birth-day on Monday last, was one of the most brilliant and at the same time the most truly affectionate to that excellent nobleman, which has occurred in the course of thirty-one years, since his friends in Ireland established this annual tribute of gratitude; the recollection of political benefits is seldom long-lived, and in ordinary cases personal affection does not often survive so many years absence; yet we see in the instance of Lord TOWNSHEND the recollection of public benefits cherished by the children of those on whom they were conferred, and esteem for his private worth, evinced by men who could only have learned it from the sincere and grateful testimony of their fathers.

So happy and so unanimous a company as that of Monday is not often to be met. The occasion seemed to inspire every man with cheerfulness, and that cheerfulness naturally to excite earnest wishes for many returning occasions to celebrate the festival.

The Right Hon. the Lord MAYOR was in the Chair.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Archbishop of Tuam, the Marquis of Waterford, the Marquis of Buckingham, the Marquis of Hertford; the Earls of Shannon, Athlone, Altamont, Ely, Mount-Norris and Tyrone; the Viscount Allen; the Barons Tyrawley, Rossmore, Longueville, Bantry; Lord Boyle, and Count General Conway; the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish; the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. the Attorney General; the Right Hon. Colonel Henry King, the Right Hon. Theophilus Jones, the Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere, the Right Hon. John Staples, the Right Hon. Gen. Needham, the Hon. Colonel R. King; Sir George Hill, Bart. Sir Thomas Lighton, Bart. Sir Boyle Roche, Bart. Sir John Macartney, Bart. Sir Alexander Schomberg, Bart. Sir Robert Scott, Sir George O'Kelly, Colonel Cheselden, Colonel M Beresford, Colonel M'Donnell, Colonel M. Longfield, Colonel R. Uniacke; Major Nairne, Major Enstace; Captain T. Manby, (navy) Captain Elrington, Captain Pochin, Captain Astle; the High Sheriffs, Darley and Hone; Mr Fitzgerald, (Knight of Kerry,) Peter Holmes, John Townshend, Dr Duigenan, Mess. T. Burgh, Charles Leslie, Richard Neville, Henry Westenra, Thomas Lindsay, J. C. Beresford, John Beresford, jun and Robert Shaw; Aldermen, Alexander, James, Exshaw, Vance, Reed, Thorpe and Trevor; Archdeacon Fowler, Rev. Mr Thornton, Rev. Mr Sparks, Rev. Mr C. Beresford, Rev. Mr Lees; Mr Borough, Mr T. Needham, Mr Armit, Mr A. Maclean, Mr William Cope, (the Protector of Dublin,) Mr J. Swan, Mr George Blaquiere, Mr Oliver Carleton, Mr A. Worthington, Mr Worthington, jun. Mr Sheriff Powell, Mr Sheriff Norton, Mr Joseph Atkinson, Mr R. Allen, Mr George Waller, Mr Robert Deey, Mr W. Broome, Mr George Montgomery, Mr Horan, Captain W. Greene, Mr John Reid, Mr Draper, jun. Mr James Johnston, and Mr Lees.

Note—The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Westmeath, Viscount Gosford, Lord Cloncurry, the Right Hon. Mr Beresford, the Right Hon. Mr Mason, Mr Jephson, Mr Ormsby, &c. were prevented by illness from attending.

TOASTS.

1. The King, and may God Almighty long preserve him here, and grant him happiness eternally hereafter; and confusion to his enemies.
2. The Queen.
3. The Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.
4. The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland.
5. The Marquis Townshend, the true and long-tried friend of Ireland, and that the many who love and respect him in this kingdom, may have many occasions of celebrating the return of this day.
6. The Marchioness of Townshend—in beauty, virtue, and conduct, the ornament of her sex.
7. The Earl of Leicester.
8. Lord John Townshend.
9. Lady Elizabeth Loftus.
10. The Duchess of Leeds.
11. Lady Ann Hudson—Lady Maria Townshend—and the other branches of that noble family.
12. The Duke of York and the armies of Great Britain and Ireland.
13. The Navy and Earl Spencer.
14. Earl Howe, and the memorable 1st June 1794.
15. Earl St Vincent, and the 14th February 1797.
16. The Viscount Duncan, and the 11th October 1797.
17. Lord Nelson of the Nile, and the glorious 1st August 1798.
18. Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, whose critical and manly conduct deserves the thanks of Ireland.
19. The militia and other gallant and spirited corps of Great Britain, with their Noble Commanders at their head, who volunteered and served in defence of their sister kingdom *.
20. Earl Cambden, our late highly-esteemed and beloved Chief Governor, the founder and friend of the yeomen of Ireland.
21. The Yeomanry of Ireland.
22. The Lord Mayor and Corporation and the Citizens of Dublin, ever distinguished for their loyalty to their King, attachment to their country, and affection to that true friend to Ireland, whose anniversary we are now celebrating ‡.
23. That respectable Citizen, Wm. Cope, (the instrument of Divine Providence) by whose wisdom, loyalty and zeal this city and kingdom were rescued from insurrection and massacre on the 12th of March, 1798.
24. And, May we never forget the glorious and immortal memory of the great King William, &c. &c. &c.

* The Marquis of Buckingham added to this toast, "and "may it ever be considered by us as our most sacred duty to "stand and fall together;" which was received with great applause.

‡ Proposed by Mr Lees.

London

MARCH 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 20.

INDIA TRADE.

Mr PITT called the attention of the House to a subject of which he had given notice, respecting the imports from India. It was known that two great articles of import from the East Indies were muslins and callicoes, and they were liable upon importation to a duty of 18l. per cent.—when they were exported there was a drawback of 10l. per cent. leaving them still liable to a duty of 8l. per cent. Now, as this was a very heavy duty, and of course prevented so great a sale in foreign markets, he proposed to have those goods which were imported with a view of being exported again warehoused, and to become liable to a duty of 2½ per cent. He should therefore move, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider of some resolutions which he should propose, with a view of having them afterwards printed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee and agreed to two resolutions, which were ordered to be reported.—Adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SECRECY.

The report is 45 folio pages, with 75 of an Appendix.

An abstract of this official paper is all we can at present pretend to give, but we have selected the most important heads in the following extract:

The report states that the Committee "have found the clearest proofs of a systematic danger, long since adopted and acted upon by France in conjunction with domestic traitors, and pursued up to the present moment with unabated perseverance to overturn the laws, Constitution and Government, and every existing establishment, civil or ecclesiastical, both in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as to dissolve the connection between the two kingdoms, so necessary to the security and prosperity of both.

"The chief hope of accomplishing this design has rested on the propagation of these destructive principles, which originally produced the French revolution, and the most effectual engine employed for this purpose has been the institution of political societies of a nature before unknown in any country, and inconsistent with public tranquility and with the existence of regular Government. The utmost diligence is still employed in endeavouring, not only to sustain and revive those societies, but to extend their correspondence to every part of the kingdom, to Ireland, to France, and to those places on the Continent where French emissaries are established; and to institute new societies precisely on the same plan, and directed by the same object as those whose influence in Ireland has produced such pernicious and formidable effects. A continued intercourse has been kept up from their first origin to the present moment; sometimes between the societies themselves, sometimes between their leading members, and a frequent communication has been kept up with the Government of France, to which they appear to look as their protector and ally."

The Committee then proceed to give an historical view of the nature and system of United Irishmen as fully established in Ireland, and which they develope from its commencement.

The second section gives an account of the institution of United Irishmen in 1791, and the rise of the different societies in Great Britain.

The third section is an account of the first open attempt in Scotland—The Scots Convention met in December 1792; it met again in April 1793, and again in October 1793, when delegates from Ireland attended. In December it was dispersed.

The fourth section contains a narrative of the attempts to assemble a Convention of the people of England; the correspondence of the English societies with France; the address from the Globe Tavern, January 1794: the meeting at Chalk Farm; the measures taken for disseminating sedition; the country societies; the arrests, and suspension of the Habeas Corpus acts in consequence of these seditious proceedings, and the trials of Hardy, &c. in November 1794, and of Redhead in July 1795.

Section 5. states the further proceedings, subsequent to the arrests in 1794. The meeting at Copenhagen House.—The attack upon his Majesty's person on the first day of the session, when a stone was flung at the state carriage, is ascribed to the influence of these principles, and to the operation of these libels and meetings. The attempts of the seditious are represented to have received a powerful check from the treason and sedition bills passed in the end of 1796.

They next notice the suppression of the seditious lectures, the toleration of which was a disgrace to the metropolis, and the measures taken to evade the acts against treason and sedition.—By the arrest of J. Binns and J. Gale Jones at Birmingham, in March 1796, a check was a second time given to the progress of sedition and treason, and immediate danger adverted, but the attempts to poison the minds of the lower orders of the people was pursued with unabating perseverance. Its influence extended to the fleet, and produced the naval mutiny in April 1797. The persons principally engaged in it were United Irishmen.—"The mutineers (say the Committee) "were bound by secret oaths to the perpetration of the greatest crimes. An attempt was made to give to the ships in mutiny the name of The Floating Republic, and this attempt was countenanced both by papers published in France, and by a paper here called the Courier, which has on many occasions appeared almost equally devoted to the French cause." The Committee proceed to detail the objects of the mutineers, and to notice the various attempts since to seduce both soldiers and sailors from their duty; in consequence of which were passed the acts against the seduction of troops, and against unlawful oaths.

In Section 6th the Committee proceeds to give a historical view of the progress of the Society of the United Irishmen in Ireland till the period of the Rebellion; its intercourse with France, and with leading members of societies in this country. The treasonable correspondence of Jackson in 1794, the projects of invasion concerted between Lord Edward Fitzgerald, O'Connor and General Hoche in 1796, the mission of Lewins and M'Nevin in 1797, &c. are recapitulated as they appear in the Reports of the Secret Committees of the Irish Houses of Parliament. It is then stated that a connection subsisted between the Irish societies and new societies in Great Britain, formed on the same plan with themselves. Arthur O'Connor was the medium of this correspondence. O'Coigley likewise assisted in that correspondence. The Address from the United Britons, and Corresponding Society to the United Irish, is referred to in confirmation of these points. The part which O'Coigley acted in promoting the purposes of treason and conspiracy in conjunction with France are detailed. Arthur O'Connor, when arrested in February 1798, was going to France in the confidence that when there, he should be considered and received as an accredited agent of the remaining members of the Irish Directory, who were then dissatisfied with the conduct of Lewins.

In Section 7th, the Committee explains the further intercourse between the United Irishmen, the French Government, and the British societies; the formation of new societies and their proceedings at their meetings, particularly at Furnival's Inn Cellar. When O'Connor and O'Coigley attended previous to their arrest, one of the plans proposed was, that of a general insurrection, both in the capital and the country at the same time, the objects of which were to seize or assassinate his Majesty, the Royal Family, and many of the members of both Houses of Parliament. They were to be headed by a person of some experience in his Majesty's service. The apprehension that their force was inadequate for such an attempt deterred them from its execution at that time, though they had sanguine hopes that things were nearly ripe for measures of open violence.

Societies of United Englishmen were formed, in which O'Coigley and Binns took a leading part. The persons arrested last April in Clerkenwell, at Craven House, Wych Street, were assembled in societies of this nature. They had organized themselves into divisions, districts, &c. which corresponded mutually.—The London Corresponding Society was clearly connected with this new denomination of treason. The principal progress in the design had been made in London and the neighbourhood of Lancashire, some parts of the west of England and Wales, more immediately communicating with Ireland, and in which were Irish refugees. At Manchester, Liverpool, &c. there were societies of this description, which were greatly checked by the arrest of their leaders. The society of Manchester had been deeply engaged in attempts to seduce his Majesty's forces, but happily with little success.—The whole was governed by a set of men stiling themselves the National Committee of England, who, though apparently unknown, were implicitly obeyed, from the persuasion, as the Committee thinks, that persons of higher condition were members of the society, and furnished pecuniary aid, though from caution they did not appear as members. Though this persuasion was partly well founded, the Committee thinks it was given out as encouragement to the members.

The societies in the county connected with Manchester were formed into 12 districts, each of which sent a delegate to the county committee, which appears to have corresponded not only with the national committee of England, but with the national committee of Ireland. The Committee thinks there can be but little doubt that the objects of O'Coigley, who had frequent meetings with these societies, were known to those at Manchester and its neighbourhood, and that they expected assistance from France.

The history of the societies of United Scotsmen is given. They were formed on the model of the Irish. From April 1797, these attempts had considerable success in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, the counties of Renfrew, Lanark, Fife, Dumbarton, and Perth, till the arrest and conviction of Mealmaker for sedition.—The societies in Scotland were reduced to a system nearly as complete as those in Ireland—A particular detail of their modes of election, &c. is given. They had communications with the societies in England, but it appears that on the ruins of the established Government three separate Republics were intended.

The Committee then states the proceedings of the United Irishmen in the navy, and, from the frequent attempts at mutiny, and detected designs to carry ships into enemies ports, murder officers, &c. infers that these proceedings originated in the designs prosecuted on shore. Some of the mutineers were connected with Corresponding Societies at Nottingham.

Meanwhile, the Societies of United Irishmen in London have been prosecuting their designs; and, whether considered with a view to their combination, their actual numbers, or the atrocious nature of the designs they are preparing to execute in co-operation with France, are by far the most formidable. These societies have likewise been instituted in different parts of the country. In the Appendix are inserted forms and certificates of admission. These relate both to a London, and what is called an "External" Society. The views they entertain at this moment, and their sanguine hopes of success, are proved by an inflammatory and treasonable paper recently found at one of their meetings. This paper is in the Appendix. It is an Address to the People of Ireland, and directly animates and incites them to rebellion. Accounts of the numbers of these societies have been received, probably exaggerated. Many of the lower classes here have been seduced to become members, and the most active are refugee rebels from Ireland. "They appear to be under the direction of some persons of a higher class, who sometimes furnish pecuniary aid, and form the committee, by means of which a constant correspondence is carried on through Hamburgh with France."

"Among these plans there is good reason to believe that early in 1798, it was seriously in agitation among the conspirators in Ireland, to convey, in small vessels from Ireland to England, a great number of United Irishmen; and to land them on different parts of the coast, with instructions to divide themselves into small bodies, and to endeavour to make their way to the capital in the manner least liable to suspicion, under the disguise of those trades and occupations in which the Irish, commonly resorting hither, are principally engaged. Their object is represented to have been that of co-operating with the Corresponding Society, in effecting an insurrection in London, at the time of the rebellion breaking out in Ireland, for the purpose of distracting the military force, and preventing reinforcements being sent to that country; and the plan is said to have failed from the Corresponding Society shrinking from the execution of it. About the same period, another project was secretly formed (of which your Committee have received more distinct information) for collecting at one point, a chosen body of the most determined from among the United Irish employed on the River Thames, to whom a new oath of secrecy, obedience, and fidelity was to be administered. Large rewards were to be promised. They were to be kept wholly ignorant of the precise service they were intended to perform, till the moment of its execution, which was to take place as soon as an attack on some part of the coast was announced on the part of the French. They were then to be privatately armed with daggers, to be put under leaders of known talents and courage, and formed into three divisions, and were to make an attack by surprise, at the same moment, on both Houses of Parliament, on the Tower, and on the Bank.

"The intelligence obtained from time to time by Government, respecting the proceedings and plans of the conspirators, the seizure and detention of some of the intended leaders, and perhaps the timidity or reluctance of some of the parties concerned, prevented any open attempt to realise these extravagant designs, when they were first in contemplation."

It seems too that attempts are now in agitation by agents from Ireland to stir up a fresh and general insurrection in Ireland, combined with a French invasion.—It seems to be intended at the same time to attempt a diversion by another French force on different parts of this kingdom. The mode of warfare then to be employed, that of ravage and destruction, appears from the instructions to Tate, and those to Humbert who seems to have been destined to command an expedition against Cornwall, or the neighbourhood of Plymouth, &c. Insurrections in the metropolis were likewise part of the plan.

In section 8, the Committee proceeds to explain the nature of the societies established at Hamburgh, with a view to the projects above stated. A Committee of United Irishmen is established there, and is the centre of communication between the societies here and France. "This correspondence with Great Britain and Ireland has frequently been covered by the presence of commercial transactions, or of communicating intelligence for the public newspapers."

There has been established at Hamburgh and Altona (the resort of the disaffected of all countries, and of Scots, English, and Irish emissaries) a society called the Philanthropic Society, for the purpose of correspondence with the republicans of all countries, upon the plan of the English and Irish Corresponding Societies. The leading Members, who compose a Committee, are about twenty persons, British, French, Dutch, and Germans. The Members of the subordinate societies at Hamburgh and Altona are all under the controul of this Committee. This Committee, which might be a formidable engine in the hands of the French Directory, appears to be making considerable progress, but there is reason to hope that it has attracted the attention of the Governments of Hamburgh and Altona.

The Committee concludes with recapitulating the attempts of the disaffected since 1791. The principles and views of the conspirators, which were "the entire overthrow of the British Constitution, the general confiscation of property, and the erection of a democratic Republic, founded on the ruins of all religion, and of all political and civil society," and framed after the model of France, are still unchanged, and their reliance on French aid still continues. It refers to the measures taken to guard against their designs, and their happy success. As the activity of treason, in concert with France, keeps pace with the preparations of France; as the principle of secrecy, enforced by unlawful oaths, is their great characteristic; as this tends to elude detection and defeat legal enquiry, the Committee thinks that to this point the wisdom of Parliament for the public safety ought to be more immediately directed.

Remarking on the benefit derived from the suspension of the Habeas Corpus bill, the Committee, from what it has observed, thinks that the good effects of the measure would be more complete if persons taken up under suspicion of treasonable practices shall be kept in custody in places sufficiently distant from London.

Upon a review of all the circumstances which have come under the consideration of your Committee, they are deeply impressed with the conviction, that the safety and tranquillity of these kingdoms have, at different periods, from the year 1791 to the present time, been brought into imminent hazard, by the traitorous plans and practices of societies, acting upon the principles, and devoted to the views of our inveterate foreign enemy:

That although the society of United Irishmen in Ireland, has alone been enabled to attain its full strength and maturity; yet the societies instituted on similar principles in this country, had all an undoubted tendency to produce similar effects, if they had not been checked by the general demonstrations of the zeal and spirit of his Majesty's faithful subjects, and by the timely and judicious use of those extraordinary powers, which Parliament has in its wisdom, from time to time, confided to his Majesty's Government:

That, either directly or indirectly, a continual intercourse and connection has been maintained between all these societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and that the real objects of the instigators of these proceedings in both kingdoms were no other than the entire overthrow of the British Constitution, the general confiscation of property, and the erection of a democratical republic, founded on the ruins of all religion, and of all political and civil society, and framed after the model of France.

The Committee is likewise impressed with the necessity of meeting the extraordinary circumstances of the moment by confiding extraordinary powers to Government. The particular information, the result of which is stated, could not, with propriety, be now disclosed in its full extent; but the Committee states, that the designs of the enemies of the country can only be defeated by the exercise of such additional powers as the wisdom of Parliament may, from time to time, think necessary to confer.

And although your Committee do not think it any part of their province to suggest particular measures, the consideration of which must be left to the wisdom of Parliament, they cannot forbear particularly and earnestly pressing their unanimous opinion, that the system of Secret Societies, the establishment of which has in other countries uniformly preceded the aggression of France, and by facilitating the progress of her principles, has prepared the way for her arms, cannot be suffered to exist in these kingdoms, compatibly with the safety of their Government and Constitution, and with their security against foreign force and domestic treason.

Your Committee have great satisfaction in adding, that if this growing and formidable evil can be effectually repressed, and if the same system of vigilance and precaution which has been successfully adopted for some years past, is adhered to, there is every reason to look forward with confidence to the ultimate disappointment and defeat of the projects which have been so long pursued by our foreign and domestic enemies. Impressed with a just sense of the blessings enjoyed under our happy Constitution, which distinguishes this country from every nation in Europe, all ranks and conditions of society have shewn their determination to preserve those blessings entire, and have stood forward with a becoming ardour and alacrity in their defence. While this laudable spirit continues to prevade every part of the kingdom, and while the wisdom of the Legislature encourages and directs its exertions for the public safety, your Committee entertain a full conviction that the religon, the laws, and the Constitution of Great Britain, and with them the interests and happiness of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, will, in the midst of surrounding danger and calamity, and in spite of every machination at home or abroad, rest, under the protection of Divine Providence, on the surest basis, secured by the energy and firmness of the Government, and by the courage, the patriotism, and the virtue of the nation.

The Appendix contains the documents on which the inferences in the report are founded.

FROM THE APPENDIX.

COPY of an ADDRESS to the PEOPLE of IRELAND, taken at DIVISION, No. 2. of the UNITED IRISHMEN, [illegible] of March, 1799.*

"TO THE PEOPLE.

"MEN OF IRELAND,

"Persevere—the cause of freedom must finally prevail. What has hitherto taken place, instead of discouraging you should rather inspire the most animating confidence of success. If a few counties ill armed and officered, were able to seize many towns, and baffle for months near 100,000 troops, [illegible] trained to arms, nurtured in blood, and furnished with every requisite for war; if by the mere energy which the love of liberty inspires, they defeated them on many occasions, and never were defeated till their own ammunition was exhausted, what would have been the result had the whole nation risen at once, properly armed and organized; if in the very moment when recent discomfiture dispirited the brave, and the fallacious hopes of lenity neutralized the mild and irresolute, 900 Frenchmen, with only three field pieces, were able to defeat three armies, take several towns, and a whole train of artillery, kill double their own number, and, almost unassisted, penetrate to the very centre of the island, what would as many thousands have accomplished when supported by the entire population of the country!

"Had you been prepared to aid even that handful of auxiliaries by intercepting or delaying convoys and reinforcements, they must have triumphed. But although you were not then called prematurely into action, the time will speedily arrive when you must be summoned to employ those arms which have lately been distributed.

"Hearken no longer to those insolent implacable upstarts who boast of having wantonly made war upon a long suffering people, and goaded you into rebellion, by burning, rape, robbery, murder, torture, and every other diabolical expedient inquisitorial cruelty could devise, and who in the same breath impudently insult you with the ostentatious parade of mercy when they were wearied, not satiated, with slaughter and proscription.

"When the event of the late insurrection appeared doubtful, and the Capital was blockaded by your arms, the inefficacy of open force suggested to the coward Chancellor the ready aid of fraud: 'We must pardon them,' said he; 'for if the country continues in its present state, it will be impossible for us to go on.' A general amnesty was accordingly held out, and this perfidious clemency extolled, while a clandestine persecution was continued, to provoke you to acts that might palliate the meditated severities.

"Now that these equivocal measures have paralized and divided you, where is the mercy of your tyrants? Will they rebuild for you those cabins, whose flames they have extinguished with innocent blood? Will they allow you to starve unmolested in your native air, which their hireling ruffians have polluted with pestilential carnage? Or to weep over the desolation of your families in the arms of your childless consorts, whom Hessian ravishers have branded with infamy and disease? No! This would be too great an indulgence for traitors who dare to vindicate by arms the common rights of men.

"By the boasted act of amnesty his most *Gracious* Majesty excludes from his Royal mercy 'all who were in custody at any time since the year 1794, on any charge of treason, suspicion of treason, or treasonable practices; all yeomen who have deserted, or who administered any oath or obligation; all who carried on, consented to, assisted, or were concerned in any design or proposal for invading, or procuring an invasion, or corresponding with a foreign power; all the Members of the Executive, National, or County Committee; all concerned in said horrid and unnatural rebellion, who do not deliver up arms and ammunition of every kind within a time to be appointed; all attainted, or to be attainted this Session, or convicted by Court Martial since last May; all offenders against the mutiny act,' &c. &c.

"With such numerous exclusions from forgiveness, it is hard to say who can escape, for the act of any one United Irishman being interpreted as the act of all, and the acts of the Society as those of every Member, there is not one who will not directly or constructively fall under some of the above descriptions.

"Trust not, therefore, to such a deceitful mockery of mercy (which, were it serious, would only ensure the continuance of all your grievances) but depend solely on your own arms, and the promised succour of your friends, who have already given you an earnest of what they can and what they will perform. Rest assured, whatever the tools of Government may assert of the disgust the French have conceived at your inactivity, they will very soon send the promised force of at least 10,000 troops, with an ample supply of military stores. —If they find your men unprepared, you will have no excuse —and instead of forming an independent Republic, must submit to remain in the abject, miserable condition of a tributary province.

"Arm, therefore, but without any violence, which may afford a pretence for reviving the sanguinary system of terror; and hide your arms with additional care, for new bills are framing to take them from you, and rigorous searches will speedily take place. Hold no meetings, but transmit singly and briefly to your tried friends those instructions which may soon issue for vigorous and active measures. Abstain from spirits, and every excisable article that contributes to recruit the exhausted revenues of a bankrupt Government, supported only by your vices, which enables them to maintain their hordes of regimented assassins. Intoxication has not only laid open your hearts to informers, but stimulated you headlong into danger, and disabled you equally to fight or fly. Take warning from the decisive battles which, to the disgrace of Ireland, you have lost by that alone, and reserve whatever you can save by future sobriety to purchase ammunition for the approaching deliverance of you country.

"Those whom you have chosen still watch over your interests, and will not rashly hazard your safety. When a proper occasion offers, their summons will issue in the customary official channel, and it will not be their fault if it does not at once extend to every part of Ireland; and then shall your oppressors see how much sooner the trained bands of corruption are exhausted, than a population of above four millions, roused by every provocation, and resolved on liberty or death; and then shall those who now charge you with barbarity, supplicate and receive that mercy which themselves denied."

* This paper was found under the table at which the United Irishmen were sitting, who were recently apprehended at the Royal Oak Public House, near Red-Lion Square.

HAMBURGH MAILS.

AUGSBURG, MARCH 5.

Yesterday a part of the Austrian army in Bavaria suddenly broke up and passed the Lech: The Austrian head-quarters are however, still at Friedberg. Several regiments have passed through and near this town. The Archduke Charles has likewise arrived here, and reviewed the regiment of Imperial hussars before the Council-house.

SWABIA, MARCH 8.

When the Austrian army and the army of the Empire passed the Lech, on the 4th of March, very remarkable general orders were issued by the Archduke Charles, in which he takes a succinct view of the various occurrences which have led to the present posture of affairs, stating that the French have taken the most improper advantages of the retreat of the Austrian troops, violently obtained possession of Ehrenbreitstein, oppressed the right bank of the Rhine; and carried their demands at Rastadt to a height that must disgrace the German name, and not deigned to return an answer to any remonstrances. It is added, that they are now prepared to over-run Germany with a numerous army, extend the Republic of Switzerland to the Danube and the Lech, and thus continually add encroachment to encroachment.

UPPER RHINE, MARCH 5.

On the 2d instant General Bernadotte, Commander of the French Army of Observation, sent the following summons to the Rhingrave Salm, commander of the fortress of Philipsburg

"GENERAL,

"The Austrian Government, contrary to the treaty of Campo Formio, has taken possession of the fortress of Ulm, which aggression renders it necessary for us to have a garrison in the fortress which you command. It will be in vain, General, that you will attempt to make opposition, for your garrison is not strong enough to sustain an assault, and the peace which is on the point of being signed between the German Empire and the French Republic, renders it your duty to prevent the effusion of blood, by delivering up a depot which you cannot protect from the attacks of the Austrian army. I will not suppose, General, that you would deliver it up voluntarily to that army, but were your inclination such, it is at present too distant to afford you the smallest support. The army of General Jourdan is at this moment marching through the Schwartzwald (Black Forest) to seek the Austrians in the interior of Bavaria.

"I must tell you still more, General, I know that your garrison is discontented; that the officers of it are too wise and enlightened to lavish their blood to gratify the selfishness and caprice of a few arrogant men; and the soldiers only wait the signal of attack, to declare their dissatisfaction. When the inhabitants shall see that their houses are about soon to become the prey of flames, they will presently determine which side to take. The artillery of Landau, which is advancing, will quickly furnish them with what they have long waited for—a sufficient motive to compel their Commandant to deliver up the keys.

"The terrible example which General Mack has given to all those who lead soldiers to battle against their will, must have furnished you with matter for alarming reflections. But without all these advantages, the army under my command has sufficient means to compel the fortress to surrender. I hope I shall not be compelled by your obstinacy to shed human blood, and make the inhabitants of Philipsburg the innocent victims of the destructive contest.

"I cannot repeat sufficiently often, General, that I will not place a garrison in your fortress as an enemy.—Far from it; I mean only to hold the place for the German Empire, and I call the whole world to witness, that I declare that I will restore Philipsburg to the Empire, as soon as the French Government shall be certified that the Empire can defend it against the ambition of the House of Austria. On you alone, General, depend the lives of many men, and the safety of the inhabitants of Philipsburg; and you will render yourself accountable for the manner in which you shall act, not only to your cotemporaries but to posterity.

"Should you oblige me to make the assault, I doubtless cannot but succeed, as the number of troops I have with me, and the other means I possess, render it impossible I should fail.—But the punishment will be terrible, of those who have been the cause of resistance to the French Republic; nor will I restrain the rage of the soldiers, which will be furious against you.

"I have the honour, &c. "BERNADOTTE."

ANSWER OF THE COMMANDANT OF PHILIPSBURG.

TO GENERAL BERNADOTTE, DATED AUTRENHEIM, NEAR PHILIPSBURG, MARCH 2, 1799.

"GENERAL,

"Your letter of the 12th of Ventose (March 2), which was brought me by Adjutant-General Goudin, is of such a nature as I could not have expected to receive at this moment, when peace is on the point of being signed between the German Empire and the French Republic, you yourself must perceive, General, that I should be culpable, were I to deliver up a fortress, the command of which has been entrusted to me by the General in Chief of the army of the Empire. His residence is not far distant; and still nearer is the place of meeting of the Deputies to the Congress for the peace of the Empire.

"The orders and instructions which I may receive from these two quarters, will regulate my conduct. While in expectation of these orders, which, when I receive them, I shall immediately communicate to you, I can only act as every man of honour must act in my place.

"The situation of the fortress under my command is not such as you appear to believe; nor do I know of any discontent among the garrison. I must therefore declare to you, that I will not receive a French garrison into the place, nor commence hostilities, though I will resist any attack. The assailants will be answerable to our cotemporaries and posterity for all the calamities which may follow in consequence of their attack.

"The RHINGRAVE SALM,
Lieutenant-General."

GENOA, FEB. 14.

According to the latest accounts received here from Alexandria, Buonaparte is indefatigably employed in the organization of Egypt, and his army is 30,000 strong; besides which he has organized another army of 50,000, consisting of Copts, Druses, &c. which is much devoted to him. He only waits for the sinking of the Nile to proceed on his expedition.

STRASBURGH, MARCH 5.

Jourdan's head-quarters were yesterday moved from Gengenbach to Haslach. The left wing marched by the Kniebis, into the country of Wurtemberg; the centre, by the valley of Kinzig, to Villengen, Rotheweil, and from thence towards the Danube; the right wing by the valley of Heil and the Forest Towns.

The French have, it is said, occupied the city of Constance. The Austrians have not as yet made any movement to oppose the march of our troops.

On Thursday last no business of importance was transacted in either House of Parliament. The House of Commons adjourned to the 2d and the House of Lords to the 3d of April.

Last night four messengers were sent off to different parts of the kingdom, for the apprehension of disaffected persons.

A morning paper says, we hear in London, that Arthur O'Connor is to be lodged in a place of security in Inverness-shire. Report, however, states, that it is Roger (not Arthur) Mr Lewis of Cork, and Mr Wilson, who are to be sent to Scotland, and that they were to embark on the 19th inst.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 3d of February, state, that Buonaparte has now introduced the French Calander into Egypt. He and many of his officers and soldiers wear turbans. He had sent off a courier to Tippoo Saib.

LLOYD'S LIST, March 22.

THE Happy Chance privateer of 20 guns, from Bourdeaux, was taken the 8th inst. by the Naiad frigate, and sent into Plymouth.

The Swallow privateer, of 16 guns, and 67 men, from St Maloes, is captured by the Telegraph armed ship and brought into Torbay. The privateer had taken the Mary, Farrel, from Guernsey to Africa, and a cutter from Jersey to Bristol—the later is retaken by the Seagul sloop.

The Darlington, Mathews, from London to Dominica; the Swan, Reed, from ditto to Jamaica: the Friends, Linklater, from London to Martinico; the Barbadoes Friends, Hoseason, from ditto to Trinadada; and the Patriot, Boyman, from London to Antigua, were captured on the 1st of January, in lat. 26. 30. long. 25. by four Spanish frigates, and plundered. The Patriot is given up to the prisoners, and since arrived at Barbadoes—the others are destroyed.

La Vutoire brig, from Bourdeaux to Brest, is taken by the Triton frigate, and is on shore at Plymouth.

The Margaretta, Burnester, from Hamburgh to Teneriffe, is lost in the Elbe.

The Pigou, Sinclair, from New York to Liverpool, was captured 15th January by the Vengeance privateer of Bourdeaux, and is since totally lost on the Olives, near Bourdeaux river.

The Echo, Catline, from the Cape of Good Hope to London, was captured 3d Feb. by La Confiance privateer, and is carried into France.

The King of Dahomy, Dixon, from Demerara to London, was captured 3d Feb. by La Voiteur privateer, and is carried, into Nantes.

The sloop Jane, Bruce, of Aberdeen, is lost near Filey Bridge. Crew drowned.

The Nancy, Bridekirk, from Waterford to London, is put into Scilly in distress, and grounded.

The Robert and Jean, Hunter, from Dundee to Dublin, is lost near Wexford, and all the crew.

The Hercules, ———, from Wiscasset to Liverpool, foundered off the coast of Ireland; people saved.

The Ary and Maria, ———, from Rotterdam to London is captured by a privateer.

The Argus lugger, from Jamaica, having lost 10 guns, and received considerable damage in a gale of wind, is since captured by the Vengemna privateer, of 16 guns.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 6.—Hamburgh 2.
Due—Ireland 2.—Hamburgh 0.

WINDS AT DEAL,

March 19. S. S. W.—20. E. by E.—21. N. N. E.

—*STOCKS*—

BANK STOCK	—	INDIA STOCK	—
3 *per cent. con.*	53½ ¼ ⅜	*Long Ann*	—
4 *per cent. con.*	—	*Short ditto,*	—
5 *per cent. ann.*	81⅞ ⅝ ¾	*Omnium*	—

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—MARCH 25.

By the Hamburgh mails we have received a copy of the French General BERNADOTTE's summons to the Governor of Philipsburgh, as also the GOVERNOR's answer. The former is arrogant, cruel, bombastic—the latter manly, firm, honest and dispassionate. On perusing both the contrast is strictingly obvious.

Government, it seems, have received a Paris paper of the 17th inst. which confirms the account given of the French having defeated the Austrian troops in the Grison's country. The details are not fully stated; but it appears that the march of the French was so rapid, that the Austrian General AUFFENBURGH was surprized before he even knew of the renewal of the war. The loss of the Austrians was 5000 men taken prisoners, together with General AUFFENBURGH, all his Staff, and 24 pieces of cannon.

The French Gen. CASABIANCA has also entered the Grison country from the Valteline; and since Massena has taken Coire, and a column of JOURDAN's army has approached the Grisons by the Lake of Constance, there can be no doubt the Republicans are in possession of the whole dominions of that league, which will form an important point from whence to attack the Austrian possessions, covered as it is on one side by the Lake of Constance, and on the other by the Alps, and stretching into the heart of the Imperial States.

Ulm appears to be the object of General JOURDAN's march; and it is also said, the advanced guard of the Archduke CHARLES has already reached it. The first general action, it is probable, will be in the neighbourhood of this place. It is situated 36 miles W. of Augsburgh, 47 S. E. of Stutgard, 36 N. of Munich, and 275 W. of Vienna.

The distance at which the Austrians and Republicans are from each other, renders it improbable that they should come to any engagement before the 20th inst. Philipsburg is merely blockaded, as the inundation prevent the Republicans from approaching it; and although the garrison is only composed of the troops of the empire, the French are throwing up fortifications at Manheim in the greatest haste, by way of a point, from whence to derive support in case of a reverse. On the Lower Rhine they have contented themselves with two corps of observation. Their weakness in this part, and the fear of irritating Prussia, whom they have so great an interest in conciliating, induces them to act there only on the defensive.

It is again reported that a negociation is on foot for a peace between France and Portugal.

GENERAL BUONAPARTE.

A tartar arrived at Constantinople, February 4, as a courier from Acre, the residence of Gezzar Achmed Pacha, Commandant in Chief of the Syrian and other troops destined against Egypt. The following letter is written by said Pacha:

The vagabond Buonaparte, whom God will yet confound, hath sent me a letter, in which he tells me he has learned, that I am occupied with great preparations; and therefore asks, whether they are intended against him? In this case, he says, he will seek me out in my own country, and treat me as I deserve. I gave him the answer he merited, telling him my preparations were certainly intended against infidels; and that without incommoding himself, he might expect to see me at Cairo, where I shortly intended to arrive; when God would decide between him and the Grand Seignior, whose sword he sharpeneth to let it fall on the heads of his enemies.

On Wednesday last was married here, Lieutenant J. A. E. DUNNCOMBE of the Shropshire militia, to Miss JANE DOUGLAS, daughter of the late Lieutenant General Douglas, Colonel 5th Dragoon Guards.

Died at Calcutta, in the beginning of July, 1798, Mr WILLIAM ARNOT.

We have received by the two Hamburgh mails which have arrived, Sound lists of the 6th February, 6th and 12th March—all of them state, the frost still continues, with great quantities of ice in the Sound.

Admiral Sir CHARLES THOMSON, who died a few days ago at Portsmouth, was an officer of high acknowledged merit.—He was married to a daughter of Mr Selby, late plumber in this city.

The subscriptions in aid of Government from the East Indies have been very liberal. One gentleman, although only an assistant-surgeon in the East India Company's service, has subscribed 20,000 rupees; about 2500l. Sterling.

The average annual amount of Mr Beckford's fortune (of Font-hill), for the last three years, was given into the Commissioners in London at 140,000l. which after all deductions, leaves his proportion to the income tax at 14,000l. a year.

Saturday arrived in Glasgow, the 9th, or Perth-shire Militia, on their way to Ayr.

Saturday the North York regiment of Militia, quartered in Glasgow barracks were reviewed in the green by Major General DRUMMOND; when they went through their various evolutions and firings very much to the satisfaction of the General and of the spectators. The first battalion of the Royal Glasgow Volunteers attended to keep off the crowd, which was very great.

CHRIST. M'LEAN, who made her escape from Lanark jail as mentioned formerly, has been apprehended at Dumfries for breaking into a house and stealing fifteen pounds, which were found upon her, as also a copy of her indictment to stand trial, for house-breaking, at the Circuit here on Tuesday next.

HULL—March 23.

The Elbe, CLARK, and Salerno, SCHOLES, arrived at this port yesterday from Hamburgh, the first vessels that have left that port since the commencement of the frost. They left the Elbe last Monday; much ice was then afloat in that river, and one vessel, with corn for Lisbon, was sunk in the midst of it. The thaw was general, and the ice sinking fast.

Last Sunday sailed from this port the Lady Leys, Captain LYON, for Leith; and Lively, Captain RAIT, for Aberdeen. Monday noon, a French brig privateer fell in with them off Flamborough Head, and after chacing them close in shore, took possession of them, taking away all their people, except the mates of each vessel; he then took both vessels in tow, and stood off to sea. Captain WHITEHEAD, of the Eagle revenue cutter, belonging to Newcastle, being on a cruise, got sight of them in the evening, and gave chace till about 11 o'clock, when the enemy turned his prizes adrift.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON on Tuesday afternoon brought them into this port. This privateer carries 16 guns, is called La Resolue, commanded by Lieut. PLUCKET, and is a new vessel; sailed from Calais only a very few days ago, is yellow sided, and sails fast. Plucket has been several times a prisoner during this war: he took two light vessels on Monday. Was a battery erected upon Flamborough Head, it certainly would be of great service in giving information of an enemy's being on the coast, and might frequently prevent the capture of coasting vessels; those taken off there on Monday last were not half a mile from shore.

PLYMOUTH, March 20.

On the 18th instant, the Telegraph armed brig, of 16 guns, with 60 men, commanded by Lieutenant J. Worth, captured, off the Isle of Bas, after a very gallant and desperate action of four hours, the French brig privateer Swallow, of 14 guns and swivels, with 67 men, commanded by Captain La Porte, in which contest the Telegraph had three men wounded, the Swallow two killed and four wounded. The latter is a very fine vessel, nearly new, having been built lately at Bermuda, entirely of cedar; is much cut in her masts and rigging, and otherwise considerably damaged by the action. She arrived at Torbay last evening, in company with the Telegraph; had been out from St Maloes three days. She captured, on the 17th instant, ten leagues S. E. from Guernsey, the American ship Mary, Captain Farrel, with sundries, bound to Africa; and, on same day, took a cutter, from Jersey, to Bristol, with wine and brandy. The latter has been since retaken by the Seagull sloop of war.

The action was one of the most desperate that can be conceived, and such indeed as reflects the highest honour on the good conduct, courage, and abilities of Captain Worth, as well as of the other officers and crew of the Telegraph.

Arrived, La Victoire French brigantine, with cordage and wine, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, for the supply of the armament fitting at that port, captured in the Bay by the Triton frigate, of 32 guns, Captain J. Gore. In coming into harbour this morning, she missed stays near St Nicholas Island, and the wind blowing strong from the southward, she drove on shore between the Island and Mount Edgcumbe, and soon after went to pieces. It is much feared that very little if any of her cargo will be saved.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.—No. 45,661, a prize of 1000l. No. 41,525, a prize of 500l. Nos. 2279, 4692, prizes of 100l. Nos 4918, 44,337, 10,501, prizes of 50l.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—No. 5184, a prize of 1000l. No 10,262, a prize of 100l. Nos. 15,990, 25,155, 22,950, prizes of 50l.

CUPAR CORN MARKET, March 21.

	Highest.	*Medium.*	*Lowest.*
Wheat per boll, L.	1 2 0	———	1 1 3
Barley,	0 16 6	0 16 0	0 15 0
Oats,	———	———	———
Pease and Beans,	———	0 16 3	———

GEORGE STREET ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THE Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed, that the SIXTH PROFESSIONAL CONCERT will be held on Tuesday the 26th inst. to begin precisely at eight o'clock.

PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

ACT I.

OVERTURE.

Song, . . Mr URBANI.
Concerto Clarinet, . . Mr CHARLES CHESHIRE.
Song, "*The Soldier Tir'd,*" . . Mrs CORRI.
Concerto Violincello, Mr SCHETKY.

By Desire,

The Favourite Glee of "*The Red Crept Knight*" will be repeated, by Mrs CORRI, Mess. COOKE and WALPOLE.

ACT I.

Song, . . . Mr URBANI.
Concerto Violin . . . Mr STABILINI.
Italian Song, . . Mrs CORRI.
Scots Duet, . Mrs CORRI and Mr URBANI.

FINALE.

Subscribers will please to send for their transferable tickets to Mess. Corri & Co. No. 37.—North Bridge Street.

Admittance tickets to Non-subscribers, 5s. each, to be had at all the Music Shops, and at the door of the Assembly Rooms.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC.

J. BAYLE is sorry to acquaint the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen, that on account of several private Balls being appointed for Friday the 28th curt. he is under the necessity of postponing his Ball in George's Square Assembly Rooms, to Tuesday thereafter, the 2d April next, when it will positively take place.

SOME GRASS PARKS

AT Balgone in East Lothian, are to be let by public roup there, on Monday the 1st April next, at 12 o'clock noon precisely. The parks which are well watered and inclosed, and the grass of the finest quality, will be shown on applying to the overseer.

STIRLING TO LINLITHGOW AND INCHBELLY BRIDGE TURNPIKE.

SIR WILLIAM BRUCE, Baronet, the Convener, hereby appoints the Annual General Meeting of the Trustees, on the said road, to take place at Turnes's Inn, Falkirk, on Thursday the 11th of April next, at eleven forenoon, for the purposes following:

To let by public roup, the TOLLS of the KILSYTH BAR, for one or more years after Whitsunday next.

To receive reports of the expenditure upon the roads last year: and

To make the requisite allocations of money for the current year.

To determine upon the propriety of moving the Gallowsyke, or Lawriestown Toll-bar, a little to the eastward of Callendar Eastgate.

ALSO,

To consider of a motion for erecting a Bar, and fixing the station of it, so as to levy toll on the road between St Ninians and Denny, exempting travellers who shall have paid at St Ninians, or at Lonehead. Not to be repeated.

STIRLING, March 23, 1799. THO. WINGATE.

STIRLINGSHIRE CESS AND TAXES.

THE Collector requests payment of the LAND TAX for 1798, Balance of AID and CONTRIBUTION TAX finally due 5th February last—AND

ASSESSED TAXES for the year to Whitsunday next, payable 25th March current—ALSO,

An ADDITION, or Seventh Instalment of AID and CONTRIBUTION TAX must likewise be paid 5th April, being previous to the operation of the Income Tax.

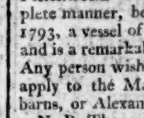
Intimation at the same time is given at the parish churches, and no other notice need be expected.

Cess-Office, Stirling, March 23. 1799.

FOR QUEBEC,
THE FINE BRIG CONCORD,
Burden 240 tons,
RICHARD WILSON Master.
Apply to ADAM AND MATTHIE.
GREENOCK, 18th March 1799.

BRIG FOR SALE.

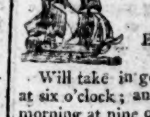
To be Sold by public sale at Burntisland, in the house of Mr James Low, vintner, on Tuesday the 9th April first,



THE BRIGANTINE
FRIENDSHIP,
Of Anstruther.

CARRIES dead weight 115 tons, measures as per register, 78 tons, built all of English oak at Pittenweem in the year 1786, was lengthened in a most complete manner, being almost new planked at Anstruther, year 1793, a vessel of a fine construction for canal or foreign trade, and is a remarkable fast sailer, and is every way well found.—Any person wishing information or intending to purchase, may apply to the Master on board, Mr William Leslie, Kingsbarns, or Alexander Tennant, merchant, Anstruther.

N. B. The vessel is just now coming through the Canal with a cargo of iron ore, but will be at Burntisland some days previous to the day of sale.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,
SPRIGHTLY PACKET,
JAMES TAYLOR Master,—and
EDINBURGH and BERWICK PACKET,
WILLIAM COOPER Master

Will take in goods, the Sprightly till Wednesdey evening, at six o'clock; and the Edinburgh and Berwick till Saturdey morning at nine o'clock; when they will sail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, Leith, March 25. 1799.

FARM IN KINCARDINESHIRE TO LET.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday and Martinmas next,

THE LANDS OF WOODSTON MAINS, LITTLE WOODSTON, WESTER HILLEND, and BARNS of AIR, with part of the MILL LANDS adjoining, amounting in whole to 341 English acres or thereby.

These lands are situated in the parish of St Cyrus, within half a mile of the sea-coast, on the west side of the post road leading from Montrose to Bervie, and about 5 miles distant from the first, and 7 miles distant from the last of these towns, both of them affording good markets for grain and all the other produce of a farm.

Great part of these lands are inclosed with thriving hedges. The soil is good, and a considerable part fit for the turnip husbandry; the remainder is calculated for the heavier crops of wheat, beans, barley, &c. and pasture grass. There is plenty of lime in the near neighbourhood, and on the whole the lands are highly improveable, and all reasonable encouragement will be given to an improving tenant.

Offers for the lease may be given in writing to Mr Sandilands, W. S. Edinburgh; Mr Orr of Brigton, by Montrose; or Mr Bruce at Blair Adam, by North Queensferry.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

THE very flattering and strong testimonies which J. JUNIPER has received in favour of his ESSENCE of PEPPERMENT, from almost every part of the world, supersede the necessity of his saying any thing in favour of its virtues and effects, was it not from the complaints so strongly and frequently urged from different parts, of imposition by naseous and ineffectual counterfeits. The genuine essence is an elegant preparation, fragrant in itself, administering oftentimes the most pleasing and instantaneous relief in gouty and cholicky pains in the stomach and bowels, reviving the spirits, restoring the appetite, and producing many other salutary effects, more particularly expressed in the bills. Out of respect to the Public, as well as justice to himself, each bottle is signed by his own hand, and sold by his appointment only.

By R. SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge;
Mess. Husband, Elder, and Co.; Edinburgh—
J. Baxter, Italian Warehouse, S. Bridge,
Mr Coke, Leith—Messrs Morison and Son, Perth—Mr Dick, surgeon, Dundee—Mr Dempster, surgeon, Cupar—Mr Craigie surgeon, Montrose—and Mr Edward Walker, printer, Newcastle—in bottles at 1s. 1½d each, and stopt phials at 2s. 9d. duty included.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY HALL.

EDINBURGH, March 5. 1799.

PREMIUMS

TO be given by the HIGHLAND SOCIETY of Scotland for encouraging IMPROVEMENTS in AGRICULTURE, and mending the breed of BLACK CATTLE, &c. in the year 1799, continued from last Mercury.

—CLASS THIRD.—

Premiums for IMPROVING THE BREED OF BLACK CATTLE, in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland and Caithness, and the part of Nairnshire lying in the parish of Urquhart, divided into districts, as follows: viz.

The first district to contain the parishes of Lochalsh, Lochcarron, Applecross, Gairloch, and Lochbroom, and the Highland parts of the parishes of Urray, Contin, and Todderty.

The second district to contain the Island of Lewes.

The third district to contain the remaining parts of the counties of Ross and Cromarty, and that part of the county of Nairn lying in the parish of Urquhart.

The fourth district to contain the counties of Caithness and Sutherland.

For the Best Bull, being the property or in possession of any person in each of the above four districts, and kept on their farm or town, from the 1st day of June to the day of competition.—*Ten Guineas.*

For the Second Best Bull, belonging to or in possession of any person in each of the above four districts, and kept by him on his farm or town for the foresaid periods.—*Three Guineas.*

The following members of the Society (as none but actual members, or their factors in their absence, can be named) are hereby appointed judges for the different districts in the order above mentioned, viz.

For the first district: The Right Honourable Lord Seaforth, or his factor in that district, Mr M'Kenzie of Applecross, Mr M'Donald of Scalpay, and Mr Norman M'Leod, factor to General M'Leod of M'Leod, in Glenelg, or any two of them. Lord Seaforth or his factor to be Convener.

For the second: Lord Seaforth, or his baron baillie, with any other member of the Society his Lordship may assume; he or the baron baillie being Convener.

For the third: Lord Seaforth, Sir Charles Ross, Bart. or their factors in their absence, Donald M'Leod of Geanies, Esq. John Leslie, Esq. of Findrassie, Charles M'Kenzie, Esq. of Kilcowie, Captain M'Leod of Cadboll, David Urquhart, Esq. of Braelangwell, Murdoch M'Kenzie, Esq. of Ardross, John M'Kenzie, Esq. of Kincraig, and Colin M'Kenzie, Esq. of Achilty, or any three of them—Geanies to be Convener.

For the fourth: The Right Hon. Earl Gower and Sir John Sinclair, Bart. or their factors in their absence, James Trail, Esq. of Hobister, and Captain James Sinclair, younger of Forse, or any two of them—Earl Gower or his factor to be Convener.

The Conveners and the other Members of the Committees, as well as the Competitors for the Premiums, are particularly requested to attend to the following Regulations and Rules of Competition:

1. The times of Competition are to be fixed by the Conveners of the respective Committees, any day betwixt the 1st of September and 20th of November next.

2. The Convener of each Committee to give timeous notice to the other Judges of the District, of the day of Competition, and to be particularly careful that the same be intimated at the respective church doors of the districts, for at least two successive Sundays previous to the Competition.

3. The places where the Bulls are to be shown for Competition to be as follows, viz.

For the 1st district, at Newkelso of Lochcarron.
2d ——— Stornoway.
3d ——— the Ness of Invergordon.
4th ——— Wilk House.

As it is proposed to continue these Bull Premiums in the above districts for another year, no person is to be allowed to compete for two years with the same Bull.

A Bull once gaining any of the 10l. 10s. Premiums shall not be allowed to compete another year in the same district;—but a Bull gaining a second Premium of 3l. 3s. may be offered next year for the highest Premium, either in his own or a different district.

In order to entitle the Competitors to their respective Premiums, regular certificates of the Bulls approved, subscribed by all the Judges who attended the Competition, must be transmitted to the Secretary of this Society, on or before the 10th day of December next *at farthest*; and which certificate must bear the length of time the Bulls have been in possession of the Competitors, the day of competition, the number of Bulls produced thereat, and, in general, that all the rules of competition fixed by the Society, as above mentioned, have been strictly observed.—And, in particular, that the previous advertisement and intimations at the parish church doors, were timeously and regularly made, as before required.

N. B. In addition to the Bull Premiums adjudged last year, and formerly published, the Society have found FARQUHAR M'KAA, tacksman of Craig, in Lochalsh, intitled to the 1st Premium of *Ten Guineas*, for the First or Lochcarron District—and Mr COLL M'DONELL, tacksman of Achtertyre, Lochalsh, to the 2d Premium of *Three Guineas* for said district.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURE GROUNDS BY WATERING.

To such farmer being a tenant in said counties of Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland and Caithness, and in the part of Nairnshire lying in the parish of Urquhart, as shall, to the satisfaction of any two members of the Society, certified by them, make the most judicious improvement, by means of conducting water over the greatest proportion of pasture grounds, so as to eradicate heath, and produce grass—the proportion of his ground not to be less than six acres—*Ten Pounds Sterling.*

To such farmer, being a tenant in said counties and Highland districts, as shall, as above mentioned, make the most judicious improvement, by means of conducting water over the greatest proportion of pasture grounds, so as to eradicate heath, and produce grass, his proportion not less than four acres—*Six Pounds Sterling.*

To such tenant as shall improve, as above, the third greatest proportion of pasture ground, such proportion not being less than three acres—*Four Pounds Sterling.*

CLASS FOURTH.

Premiums for TURNIPS and SOWN GRASSES in the Highland districts of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Mearns.

The first district to contain the united parishes of Braemar and Crathie, and of Glengairn, Glenmuich, and Tulloch, and the parishes of Strathdon, and Glenbucket, in Aberdeenshire.—The parishes of Inveraven, Kirkmichael, Aberlour, and Mortlich, in the county of Banff.

The second district to comprehend the parishes of Kincardine O'Neil, Logie, Coldstone, Birse, Coul, Aboyne, and Glentanner, Lumphanan, Tarland, and Migvie, Alford, Kennethmont, Towie, Keig, Kildrummy, Clatt, Forbes, and Kearn, Leochel, Cushny, Touch, Cabrach, and Achindore, in Aberdeenshire, and the Highland parts of the county of Mearns.

To the tenant in the first district, renting lands under 15l. per annum, who shall have the greatest proportion (not less than one Scots acre) of his arable lands under a crop of Turnips, three times hoed, in the year 1798—*Four Pounds Sterling.*

To the tenant in said district, renting lands under 15l. Sterling per annum, who shall have the next greatest proportion as aforesaid—*Two Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling.*

To the tenant in said district, renting lands under 15l. Sterling, who shall have the third greatest proportion as aforesaid—*One Pound Ten Shillings Sterling.*

To the tenant in said first district, renting lands under 15l. Sterling per annum, who shall have the greatest proportion, (not less than one Scots acre) of his arable land well cleaned, and properly sown down with a crop of Red Clover and Rye Grass, the crop to be carefully protected from cattle, sheep, &c. after the Grass Seeds are sown in the year 1799, for the first year's cutting—*Four Pounds Sterling.*

To tenants in said district renting lands under 15l. Sterling, who shall have the next greatest proportion as aforesaid—*Three Pounds Sterling.*

To the tenant in said district who shall have the next greatest proportion as aforesaid—*Two Pounds Sterling.*

To the tenant in said first district, renting lands above 15l. and under 60l. Sterling, who shall have the great st (not less than two Scots acres) of his arable lands under a crop of Turnips, three times hoed, in the year 1799—*Five Pounds Sterling.*

To the tenant in said district, renting lands above 15l. and under 50l. Sterling, who shall have the next greatest proportion as aforesaid—*Four Pounds Sterling.*

To the tenant in said first district who shall have the third greatest proportion as aforesaid—*Three Pounds Sterling.*

To the tenant in said first district, renting lands above 15l. and under 50l. Sterling, who shall have the greatest proportion (not less than two Scots acres) of his arable land well cleaned and properly sown down with a crop of Red Clover and Rye Grass; the crop to be carefully protected from cattle, sheep, &c. after the Grass Seeds are sown in the year 1799, for the first year's cutting—*Seven Pounds Sterling.*

To the tenant in said district, renting lands above 15l. and under 50l. Sterling, who shall have the next greatest proportion as aforesaid—*Five Pounds Sterling.*

To the tenant in said first district, renting lands above 15l. and under 50l. Sterling, who shall have the third greatest proportion as aforesaid—*Three Pounds Sterling.*

To the tenant in the second district, renting lands under 15l. per annum, who shall have the greatest proportion (not less than one and a half Scots acres) of his arable land well cleaned, and properly sown down with a crop of Red Clover and Rye Grass, the crop to be carefully protected from cattle, sheep, &c. after the Grass Seeds are sown, in the year 1799, for the first year's cutting—*Four Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling.*

To the tenant in said second district, renting lands under 15l. Sterling per annum, who shall have the next greatest proportion under grass as aforesaid—*Three Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling.*

To the tenant in said second district, renting lands under 15l. per annum, who shall have the third greatest proportion as aforesaid—*Three Pounds Sterling.*

To the tenant in the second district, renting lands above 15l. and under 60l. per annum, who shall have the greatest proportion (not less than three Scots acres) of his arable land well cleaned, and properly laid down with a crop of Grass Seeds, which crop shall have been carefully protected from cattle, sheep, &c. after the grass seeds are sown, and made into hay in the year 1799, for the first year's cutting—*Seven Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling.*

To the tenant in said second district, renting lands above 15l. and under 60l. who shall have the next greatest proportion, as aforesaid—*Five Guineas.*

To the tenant in said second district, renting lands above 15l. and under 60l. per annum, who shall have the third greatest proportion, as aforesaid—*Three Guineas.*

N. B. Certificates as to the above articles in this class, by a member of the Society, along with a Justice of the Peace, or the minister of the parish, must be transmitted to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of December 1799; which certificate must specify the extent of land under the premium crop, and of the arable land in the farms, with the rent thereof.—Where farm-victual is part of the tenant's rent, meal will be computed at 1s. 6d. per stone, and bear at 16s. per boll; and, in general, the certificates must mention the several particulars required in the respective articles above set down, with any other circumstances relative to the mode of cultivation which may appear material; and that the ground under the premium crop is neither garden or yard, or part thereof.

☞ No person above the rank of actual tenants, who derive their chief means of support from their farms, to be admitted as competitors for these Premiums.

CLASS FIFTH.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOSS OR MUIR GROUNDS IN THE HEBRIDES OR WESTERN ISLES.

To the tenant in the Hebrides, or Western Isles, who shall have, in the year 1798, brought the greatest quantity of Moss or Muir Ground to bear Grass, by previously draining and manuring with shell, sand, and sea ware, such quantity of ground being not less than four Scots acres—*Ten Guineas.*

N. B. A certificate from a Member of the Society, a neighbouring Justice of the Peace, or from the Minister of the parish, or from a Missionary Minister, with the oath of the claimant for vouching the facts, must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Society, on or before the 10th December 1799.

By order of the Directors,
LEWIS GORDON, Dep. Sec.

N. B. The Society request that the clergy of Highland parishes will be so good as to cause publish the above advertisement, by affixing copies thereof on the church doors, so as it may be made known to the country people who do not read a newspaper; and the Society also request, that the nobility and gentry of the districts where the above premiums are offered, particularly such as are members of this Society, and their factors, will please to give directions for making the advertisement known to their tenants.

CONTRACTORS,

For Making and Repairing Roads, Wanted.

PERSONS willing to contract for making new, with hard materials, about three miles of the turnpike road betwixt North Queensferry and Perth, and for upholding the whole of said road, or any particular part thereof, are requested to lodge proposals with Mr David Black, writer in Dunfermline, betwixt and the 20th April 1799.

The piece of road which is to be made new lies to the south of Hattonburn, and Mr Henderson of Turfhills, near Kinross, will give information as to the breadth and thickness of metals, &c.

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

Extract of a letter from George Malcolm, Esq. dated Pottalloch in Argyllshire, January 21. 1799, to A. M'Donald, jeweller, Glasgow.

I was threatened with a very severe attack of the Gout, on my return home, but after taking a bottle of the BALM OF GILEAD, every painful sensation left me. I can now stand firmer, and use my feet and toes almost as well as a man of my years can expect; and I have not the least doubt, if a man lives temperately, but that the Balm of Gilead will effectually cure the Gout, if not of too long standing. I even then would recommend it as the Medicine best calculated to give ease and comfort to any person labouring under the cruel disorder.

Postscript to another letter, 6th Feb. 1799.

"My legs and feet continue quite clear of every gouty symptom. I never tried any thing for the Gout that afforded me the smallest relief but the Balm of Gilead, and that has certainly removed, at least for the present, most effectually the pains which particularly affected my ancles and great toes, and never left them for five years; the left one was long useless to me, I now move it with the greatest ease."

This celebrated medicine is prepared by S. Solomon, M. D. of Liverpool, author of the "Guide to Health," and member of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen.

Sold at half a guinea a bottle by
ANDREW SMITH, Perfumer, No. 38, North Bridge,
Mr Keltie, and Mr John Baxter, Edinburgh.

Mr Angus M'Donald, Glasgow, general wholesale vender for Scotland—and by Messrs. Phorson, Berwick; Browning, Paisley; Cragie, Montrose; Cave, Banff; Anderson, Stirling; Wylie, Dumfries; Forsyth, Air; Mitchell, Aberdeen; Alexander Swap and Co Dundee; Paton, Montrose; Meggit, Dalkeith; M'Intosh and Co. Inverness; Fotheringham, Dunfermline; Cocke, Leith; Johnson and Bisset, Perth; Dempster, Cupar; and Palmer, Kelso.

By Adjournment—Upset Price Reduced.

SALE OF THE LANDS OF ABERCATIE, IN THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

On Monday the 1st day of April 1799, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon, there will be Sold by public roup, within the house of John Adams, vintner in Aberdeen,

THE Town and Lands of CATIE, or MEIKLE ABERCATIE, lying in the parish of Tough, and an Adjoining Lot of the Estate of FINZEAUCH, consisting of the Meadow Lands of Pittuthies and Newbigging, in the parish of Keig, all in the county of Aberdeen.

The Lands of Catie, besides about 43 acres under lease to James Elmslie, consist of about 85 acres of arable land exclusive of roads, dykes, and avenues; 157 acres of young wood, and about 200 acres of green glens, pasture, and hill. The arable land is completely improved, and in the highest order; all the fields enclosed, each surrounded with a belt of planting, and having a complete command of water. There are on the premisses a new Mansion-house, and a set of excellent Office-houses, all slated, and sufficient for a large farm.

These lands are not astricted to any mill.—The teinds are valued and exhausted.

A purchaser may have immediate access to the Mansion-house, Office-houses, and whole Grounds, except James Elmslie's farm.

The lands of Catie lie in a pleasant fertile country, on rising ground, have a fine exposure, and command an extensive prospect of the district of Alford, the river Don, &c.

The House of Catie and Grounds will be shewn by James Elmslie, or Alexander Copland, at Catie.

The writs and articles of roup of the above subjects, and plans of the lands, will be seen in the hands of Arthur Dingwall Fordyce of Culsh, in Aberdeen, trustee on Mr Durno's sequestrated estate; to whom, or to John Morison, writer to the signet, persons wanting further information will please apply.

LANDS IN PEEBLES-SHIRE FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 13th of May 1799, at six o'clock in the afternoon,

THE Ten Pound Lands of old extent of ORMISTON, with the Tower, Fortalice, Manor Place, Houses, Biggings, Orchards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof, lying in the parish of Innerleithen, and county of Peebles, delightfully situated on the banks of the Tweed, and distant from the county town only about three miles. Both the arable land and pasture are of a superior quality, and it is confessedly one of the best corn farms in Tweeddale. There are upon the property many beautiful situations for building; and, upon the whole, it is a most desirable purchase, and well worth the attention of any person wanting a pleasant country residence.

The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying to George Steuart, W. S. in whose hands the plan of the lands and title-deeds may be seen; and the lands and marches will be pointed out by John Thomson, at Traquaire House.

LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE LANDS of PARKHALL, lying in the parish of Killearn.

These lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Endrick, and consist of 200 acres or thereby, well inclosed and subdivided, and, at a small expence, may be greatly improved.

Upon the premisses there is a good Mansion-house, with suitable offices. The garden is large, well sheltered, and stocked with a variety of fruit trees.

If agreeable to purchasers, a part of the price may remain upon the lands.

For further information application may be made to Archibald Cuthill, writer, Glasgow, or Mr Park, the proprietor, at Parkhall.

☞ If not sold by Whitsunday next, the house and garden, with from one to fourteen acres of ground, will be let for one year.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of John Wilson, vintner in Beith, upon Friday the 10th May 1799, at one o'clock afternoon,

I. THE Four Merk Land of old extent of BROWNMUIR, with the Mill of BEITH, and Astricted Multures thereof, lying within the parish of Beith, and sheriffdom of Ayr. These lands consist nearly of 200 acres, Scots measure, are possessed by one tenant, under an old lease, in which there is a breach in favour of the Landlord, about three years hence when a very great rise of rent may be depended upon.—They hold of the Crown.

II. The following lots or parcels of the Two Merk Land of old extent of MAINS of BEITH, viz.

LANDS UNDER LEASE

1. These Inclosures presently possessed by John Craig, consisting in whole of upwards of 15 acres, of Scots measure.

LANDS SET IN PASTURE TILL MARTINMAS NEXT.

2. A PARK, immediately adjoining to the town of Beith, and containing upwards of nine acres.

3. FIVE SMALL INCLOSURES, lying on the north side of the road leading from Beith to Kilbirnie, and containing in whole upwards of 13 acres.

These lots of the Mains of Beith will be subdivided into smaller parcels, if found to suit the conveniency of intending offerers.

They are to be sold to hold of a subject superior, for payment of trifling feu-duties, to be doubled at the entry of heirs, and tripled at the entry of singular successors.

The Teinds of both Brownmuir, and the Mains of Beith, are valued by an old decreet in 1635.

The title-deeds, rentals, and plans and measurements of the the lands, are in the hands of James Dundas and Hugh Robertson, Clerks to the Signet, to whom application as to a private bargain previous to the day of sale, and for all further particulars, may be made.

Printed rentals and other particulars, may likewise be had by applying to William Dun, writer in Beith.

SALE OF VALUABLE ESTATES IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

There are to be SOLD on Monday the 1st day of April 1799, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, between the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATES of BALLINSHOE and CRAIGNATHRO', lying in the parishes of Kirrymuir and Forfar, together or in Lots.

The Lands of Ballinshoe, lie contiguous, and within two miles of Forfar and Kirrymuir. They consist of about 1400 acres of rich arable land, (800 of which are substantially inclosed and divided by stone dykes,) 200 acres of planting, and above 500 acres of pasture and moss. The moss affords not only an abundant supply of fuel to the estate, but also for sale. There is likewise in these lands a bed of shell marle easily wrought.

The Lands of Craignathro' lie in the vicinity of Forfar, and consist of about 300 acres of good arable land; they are inclosed and divided by good stone dykes. The farm houses on Craignathro', are lately built and slated. On these Lands there is an excellent free stone quarry and a quarry of most valuable slate.

The Lands of Craignathro' will be sold by themselves in one lot, and if the Lands of Ballinshoe, &c. are not sold in one lot, they will be exposed in the two following lots, viz.

LOT I. Comprehending those parts of the Lands of BALLINSHOE, lying to the eastward of the Public Road leading from Forfar to Kirrymuir.

LOT II. Comprehending the remaining parts of the Lands of Ballinshoe, and lying to the westward of the said road.

The present rent of Ballinshoe and Craignathro exclusive of the moss, marle, planting, and quarries, exceeds 1250 l. Sterling.—There are also a considerable number of Kains of different kinds.

The public burdens are very moderate, being only 15 bolls, 9 pecks, 3 lippies of Meal, 7 bolls of Bear, and 14l. 17s. 6d. 10-12ths Sterling. The whole of these lands are out of lease, or nearly so, and very great rises of rent may be depended on.

The Lands of Ballinshoe hold feu of the Earl of Strathmore for payment of 7l. 3s. 9d. 9-12ths Sterling, which is included in the amount of the public burdens above mentioned. The Lands of Craignathro' hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess Books at 233l. 6s. 8d. Scots. The Teinds of the Lands of Ballinshoe, &c. in the parish of Kirrymuir were valued in 1634, and they are nearly exhausted by the late augmentation given to the minister of the parish.

It will be observed that the superiority of the lands of Ballinshoe, Woodhead, and Barnsdalefaulds, retoured to a fifty shilling land of old extent, is to be exposed to public roup, on the 17th of May next, which may be an object to persons intending to purchase the lands of Ballinshoe, &c.

Those desirous of more particular information, or of purchasing the whole of the above Lands, or any of the Lots, by private bargain, between and the day of sale, may apply to Mr Greenhill, at Old Montrose, by Montrose.

Or, there will be SOLD,

The ESTATE of LINDERTIS, in the parish of Nether Airley, consisting of about 1300 acres of arable land, 800 acres in planting, and 140 acres of moss and muir, lying in the most agreeable part of Strathmore.

This is one of the completest properties offered to sale. The house is fit to accommodate a genteel family, and the offices are spacious and convenient. The place is laid out with great taste, and the planting is very thriving. The whole farm steadings are slated and in complete repair.

The lands are inclosed and subdivided; the present rent is only about 1200l. Sterling, but as some of the leases are expired, and the others not of long duration, the rise of rent must be great. The lands hold of the Crown, and the teinds were valued in 1630.

The house was furnished two years ago, and be be entered to immediately, either with or without the furniture. The parks around the house are also open to a purchaser.

Mess. Fothringham and Pearson, W. S. will inform as to further particulars regarding the estate of Lindertis, and will shew the title deeds of it, which are clear. Purchasers may apply to them, or to Mr Greenhill, either of whom have power to sell.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday, the 15th May next, at six o'clock in the evening,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of KYLLACHY, and others, lying within the united parishes of Moy and Dallarasie, and county of Inverness.

This estate is situated in Strathdearn, upon the banks of the river Findhorn, in a delightful Highland Country. It consists partly of arable and meadow ground, and possessing the command of a vast range of hilly pasture, it is peculiarly adapted for rearing sheep, though owing to the absence of the proprietors from the country, and other local circumstances, it has not been hitherto attempted to be divided into proper sheep farms, a plan of management, which, when adopted, will it is estimated increase the rental one-third. This estate has the advantage too of being situated in a country abounding with game of all kinds; in the immediate vicinity of the military line of road leading to Inverness.

The estate holds of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty. The free rent, at present, after deducing the feu-duty and public and parish burdens, is 273l. Sterling. The tenants pay the cess over and above.

For particulars, application may be made to Crawford Tait, or Coll Macdonald, writers to the signet, or Duncan Campbell, Esq. of Ferneighty, by Nairn;—with either of whom persons desirous to purchase by private bargain, previous to the day of sale, may treat upon the subject. The tenants will shew the boundaries.

By Adjournment.

LANDS FOR SALE IN ARGYLESHIRE.

To be SOLD, by warrant of the Court of Session, by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 19th day of June next, at two o'clock afternoon,

LOTS First and Second of the ESTATE of LOCHBUY (as formerly advertised) situated in the island of Mull, and shire of Argyle, *(for the purpose of discharging the Entailer's debts.)*

LOT I.—The LANDS of ARDMEANOCH, containing the following farms:

Tapul.	Tirovan.	Miln and Miln
Coilimore and Slock.	Knockroy.	Croft of Schiconnel.
Scobul.	Camus and Schiconnel, with the	

By a late survey the extent of the ground on this lot is as follows:—

Corn lands	375	Scots acres.
Improveable lands	77	—
Wood land	10	—
Hill and moss	4991	—
		5453

The gross rent of this lot is only at present 213l. besides Customs and Services—but as the whole of it is out of lease, excepting the farms of Tirovan and Knockroy, a considerable rise of rent may be immediately depended on.

Superiority to the extent of a freehold qualification will be sold with the lands. The purchaser will likewise have right to the kelp on the shore opposite to said lands, after the expiration of the present lease, of which there are only 19 years to run from Whitsunday 1799, but as the kelp on the whole estate is at present under lease to a tenant upon a different part of the property, the value of it is not included in the above rental.

LOT II.—The LANDS of BENTELLA, comprehending the following farms:

Callachilly.	Kilbeg.	Tornslea.
Sailen.	Bentilla.	Feorlindugh
Gruline.	Bradilaultach.	AND
Gedderile.	Bradildugh.	Covrygarrain.
Tarlochan.	Leadery.	

The extent of the ground is as follows:—

Corn land	378	Scots acres.
Improveable land	67	—
Wood lands	292	—
Hill and moss	8391	—
		9128

The gross rent of this lot is only 349l. Sterling, besides Customs and Services, but when the present leases expire a considerable rise of rent may be expected. The farm of Kilbeg and the Crofts of Callachilly are out of lease.

On this lot there are several excellent situations for a Gentleman's residence, and superiority to the extent of a freehold qualification will be sold with the lands. The purchaser will likewise have right to the kelp on the shore opposite to said lands, after the expiration of the present lease, and the value of this kelp is not included in the above rental.

N. B. There is a large Herring Fishery on Lot I. at Lochscriden, and there is likewise a Herring Fishery on Lot II. at Lochnachale, and a Salmon Fishing on the River of Ba which is to be sold with this lot.

For particulars application may be made to Lieutenant Colonel M'Laine of Lochbuy, or to Mr Campbell, W. S. St James's Square, Edinburgh, who will shew the plans and surveys of the estate, and give any other information that may be necessary.

LEASES OF LANDS,

In the Neighbourhood of Perth, and in the County of Fife, for nineteen years, from the terms after mentioned:

COUNTY OF PERTH.

LOT. I.—THE FARM OF MAGDALENS (exclusive of a field below the old road to Perth, called the DRUMS, containing about 13¼ acres, and of the WESTHOWGATE and part of EASTHOWGATE, consisting of about [illegible] acres) and HILL OF CRAIGIE, as last possessed by the late Mr Laurence Buchan. The farm of Magdalens (exclusive as above) contains about 62 Scots acres arable, and about 30 acres of braes and pasture. The Hill of Craigie contains about [illegible] acres mostly arable. These are to be let in one Farm, and entered to at Michaelmas, on the separation of Crop 1799 from the ground. This Farm is mostly good Land, and lies in the immediate neighbourhood of Perth, with easy access thereto. There is a very good Sit-house, and the Offices are in good order.

LOT II.—The PARK AT CRAIGIE, with the DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, and other houses thereon, as presently possessed by Mr Robert Morison. This contains about 15 acres, to which are to be added about 9½ acres of Magdalens, and about 6 acres of the Lands of Over Friartown. The entry to the Park at Craigie, and what comes off Magdalens, to be at Martinmas 1799, and to that which comes off Over Friartown, at the expiry of the present Lease thereof in 1800. This will make in whole about 30½ acres, all good land, lying betwixt the Magdalens and Perth, and joining to the turnpike road, at the South Inch of Perth. The old road to Perth and Craigie-Miln also passes through it. This possession may be all inclosed at a small expence.

LOT. III.—Is a Square Field on the south side of the above possession, and adjoining to the turnpike road from Perth to Kinross, containing about 22 acres, 13¼ of which are to be taken off the Magdalen Farm, and to be entered to at the separation of the crop 1799 from the ground, and about 9 acres off the farm of Over Friartown, to be entered to at the expiration of the lease thereof in 1800. This is all exceeding fine rich land, and would answer extremely well, either for Garden Ground or Nursery, but there are no houses on it. This may be either let separately, or along with Lot II. as can be agreed on.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

I.—The FARM of CAPLEDRAE, as presently possessed by Robert Beath, containing about 87 acres of arable, and 120 acres of pasture ground and meadows. It is situated in the parish of Auchterderran, and about two miles north-east of Lochgelly, and bounded on the north by the lands of Kirkness. The new road from Perth to Kinghorn will pass very near or perhaps through this farm. There is a stone fence round the whole of it except on the east side. It is well adapted for a grass farm for rearing black cattle.

II. The FARM of BOGSIDE, as presently possessed by Widow Wemyss, adjoining to and lying on the east side of Capledrae, containing about 48 acres of arable, and about [illegible] of meadow. This Farm lies very compact, and joins to the main drain of Boglochty.

The entry to these farms is to be at Martinmas 1799, and Samuel Anderson, ground officer on the estate, will shew the grounds in Fifeshire. Intending offerers for any of the above farms may lodge thir proposals in writing, on or before the first day of May next, with Mr Duncan, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr Lorimer, factor at Horsemiln, near Perth, the latter of whom will show the lands in the neighbourhood of Perth, and inform as to other particulars; and any offer not accepted of shall be kept secret if desired.